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OUR CITY AMUSEMENTS.

How the Mass of our People Amuse Themselves.

By the Strong-Minded Reporter of the New-York Times.

In obedience to the order of the Editor-in-Chief, I undertook to "to go about" among the amusements, and describe such of them as were not habitually "done up" under the regular head, in order that the readers of the TIMES might learn how the great mass of our People,—the mechanics, laborers, and others who earn their living by work,—secure that relaxation and amusement which, in some form or other, seems a necessity for every class. In accordance with this resolution, I wandered far and wide, and saw a great many pleasing sights, and a great many sights that were the reverse of pleasing. I saw some exhibitions that might appear in print, and some that must not. I heard gross obscenity under the name of spiritualism in a highly respectable quarter of the town, and saw really good acting, of sound, moral plays, in modest, unpretending places, quite out of the way of fashion. I submitted myself to the rudest of all contrasts—giving one evening to the opera at the Academy of Music, and the next to the "Santa Claus" in Broadway,—one evening to a lecture by BAYARD TAYLOR, and the next to the Model Artists, —one evening to see "Our American Cousin" at LAURA KEENE'S Theatre, and on the next to the Equestrian Entertainment at the Palace Garden. These contrasts were rather hard to bear, for I am sensitive if I am stout. Think of one's hearing the "Don Giovanni," the greatest work of the great MOZART, on Wednesday, and on Thursday, with his head full of the sublime harmonies of that wonderful work, listening to the screeching of uneducated men and women, babbling poor music, out of tune, on a dirty little stage in a sawdusted drinking-saloon! However, I have managed to survive my trials—which I hope will be remembered in the proper place when I call for my little check next quarter-day—and I proceed to give the result of my experiences.

Imprimis, then, I find, on leaving the world of the opera and the first-class theatres, and coming down to the second-class entertainments, that, among the mechanics and other persons who support the minor places of amusement, the German portion of our population have the most rational idea of evening recreation. They incline to good moral drama, and eschew unhealthy clap-trap. They make music one of their chief means of amusement, and are strictly decent in their public pleasures. Those, on the other hand, who delight in indelicate and indecent exhibitions, are chiefly the lower class of Irish, and negroes. They adopt the dancing dens on the banks of the East River, which are not, as a general rule, fit for description in these columns. The class of entertainments whose *status* is between these two grades are patronized by citizens of various birth, but especially by Americans and Irishmen, few Germans appearing among them. Indeed, the only place of amusement where I have seen Germans mingling largely with Americans, is in the uppermost or twenty-five-cent department of the opera, and they are, I believe, better critics of the performance, and more attentive and appreciative listeners to the music, than the ladies and gentlemen below them in the parquet.

If I do not describe all the amusements which are fit for description, it is because there is in many of them a certain sameness which would make separate portraiture unnecessary. In such cases I have taken two or three as types of the rest.

THE CIRCUSES.

The Circus in the Palace Garden can be regarded as one of the minor entertainments of the City only on the principle which admits nothing but the Opera and the "legitimate drama" among those of the first class. It is a well-conducted and highly creditable place of amusement for those who like equestrian performances and the personal contortions of performers. And, indeed, that the tastes of a great many persons do tend in this direction is highly proved by the numerous audiences who assemble there. The rates of admission are 50 cents to the "boxes," from which the "family circle," at 25 cents, is divided by a canvas partition. An ample tent covers in the whole establishment, which is better provided in the matter of seats than such places usually are. The adornments are in the usual amphitheatrical style, only a little more so—and the music is painfully, excruciatingly poor which is also, as a general rule, a characteristic of "the ring." The juveniles, however, of the "Sissy Jupe" age, do not seem to think that anything is bad or poor, or in any way short of fairyland; for they enjoy it amazingly. It is a great feature of this establishment that it is "an English and American Circus." It is owned by an Englishman named KEMP and an American named NIXON; and, in virtue of this national joint proprietorship, the British Lion and the American Eagle embrace each other lovingly, in cheap paint over the chimney which the Fairy comes down when she pays her evening visit, in the nick of time, to Cinderella. Mr. KEMP's claim to the protection and countenance of the British Lion is duly set forth in a tremendous lithographic advertisement of the establishment, showing KEMP himself in an amazingly tight coat, and with the shiniest of hats in his hand, bowing gracefully before Her Majesty the Queen of England, who sits in the centre of an august group, and has her diadem upon her brow, after the orthodox manner in which, as we all know, the sovereigns of Europe are accustomed to give audience to circus proprietors, tumblers and others, who follow the arduous vocations of the "horse theatre." The riding at this place is excellent. A little girl, apparently of seven or eight years, performed miracles of address and agility on the back of a galloping horse, with as much coolness as though she were eating candy—which, between you and me, I think better suited to her age than horse-riding. Several other young ladies performed on horseback, and one lady with a French name, (which the riding-master made Greek of,) and with very large calves, went through so many marvelous feats on a slack wire, that it was terrible to look at her. But when the great man came out—the gentleman "from Australia"—and stood on one toe on his horse, balancing the while a little boy (he should not have been my boy for all the night's receipts) in all conceivable postures—now over his head—now doubled under his legs—now worn round his back like a scarf—the audience positively shrieked their approbation. The great feature of the evening, for the children, however, was the fairy performance of "Cinderella." This *was* a performance! Didn't the waiters bring in cheval glasses and a toilet table for the sisters to dress at? Didn't *Cinderella's* own dress come off easily when the fairy touched her, and show her beautiful gauze ball dress underneath? Were not the big canvas pumpkins and the stuffed rats from the rat-trap pulled out of the ring by persons artfully posted behind the door for the purpose? and didn't the carriage (a four-seated machine, without cushions) come in, drawn by mere mites of ponies, with diminutive footmen in livery and three-cornered hats? I believe you. Then there was the ball scene, and the clock struck 12, and the slipper came off; and, in short, the whole of the true story of "Cinderella"—the marriage with the Prince and all—as it appears in the veritable story-books—came off duly and very creditably indeed. The performers were all little children of ages varying from three to twelve—well trained and acting to perfection. All ages might have been pleased, and I think were pleased, for they cheered vociferously. Of course there was the usual allowance of clown; but there was no freshness in this department.

The Circus at the Broadway Theatre is decidedly the more aristocratic of the two. It has the usual tiers of boxes and gallery; the ring is fenced in a more artistic style; there is a better carpet over the central dot of sawdust, and, in place of a common stable-door, a showy curtain separates the outside from the in. The orchestra is more numerous, and a great deal better. The riding is good—not as brilliant, perhaps, as at the other place, but it is good, nevertheless—and, in addition, there are at the Broadway Theatre, performing elephants! Such elephants! they do everything. They stand upon little pedestals after the manner of Thibet goats—one turns the handle of a barrel-organ, while the other dances to the music. They do, in short, everything but speak, and all as readily at the pantomimic command of their keeper, as though they were intelligent Democratic office-holders and he were Mr. BUCHANAN. Nor is it the least amusing part of the performance to see the said keeper, on the execution of every feat, throw open his arms before the public, and jerk his head in the direction of the elephants, as who would say, "You see that, do you—and what do you think of it?" The great feature of the Broadway establishment, however, is the clown, who is vastly superior to the gentleman at the other place. There is, at least, some freshness of wit about the Broadway man, and if he does furnish it to the public through his nose, after the manner of our Eastern brethren, never mind. This establishment is more numerously attended than the other Circus.

EATING AND DRINKING SALOONS.

One peculiar class of entertainments in this City is that which gives theatrical or other performances at a merely nominal rate of admission, in order to induce persons to come in and consume beer, wine and spirits. For the success of these speculations, it is necessary that the highest order of that especial character of talent which pleases the *habitués* of the "saloon" should be employed. The remuneration of such ability costs comparatively a great deal of money; but it is more than compensated by the extraordinary sale of spirits, &c., which being, for the most part, of poor quality, and which are disposed of at high prices, yield a very large profit. The professed prototype of these establishments is "Evans's" in London; which, however, is conducted on a much less disreputable system than characterizes the majority of the places here. At Evans's, for example, where persons go in for supper, excellent singers are engaged, who give in the most perfect manner the admirable old English glees, madrigals and ballads, which are entirely unexceptionable in their character; and if, towards the small hours of the morning, the funny man of the establishment ventures on a song of rather broad humor, he nevertheless pays some homage to the better feelings of his audience by enveloping the coarser features of his song in at least dubious language. Beyond this, however, there is nothing exceptionable in the character of the proceedings. The guests, who enter without the payment of any admission-fee, are waited on by male waiters, who are civil and strictly correct in their deportment while on duty. There are other less reputable places in London, which are duly reproduced on this side of the water, though all such establishments in this City pretend to imitate "Evans'." I visited three of these places, and will endeavor to show how little or how much the comparison is borne out in fact.

THE VOLKS GARTEN.

By far the most respectable of these saloons which I have been able to find in New-York is the German "Volks Garten." With the exception of one highly improper feature, which should command the immediate attention of the Police, there is little to object to in this place of resort. Paying an admission fee of ten cents, you enter a large and almost circular apartment, capable of seating, in the main hall and in the galleries, about twelve hundred persons. The floor is occupied by tables of various lengths, where large or small parties can be accommodated by themselves. The majority of the frequenters are Germans, and, as a natural consequence, the majority of the liquid imbibed is lager beer, which appears to be freely partaken of by the company—of both sexes. All the men and boys present are of course, smoking,—some cigars, some pipes; perhaps if there be any preponderance, the pipes outnumber the cigars. Besides the waiters, who serve the guests with beer and tobacco, there are little boys who, with well laden trays in their hands, promenade up and down the rows, offering for sale cakes, apples, oranges and the never-forgotten bretzel. The company laugh and joke as the evening wears on, but I saw no single instance of ribaldry or intemperance. The men appeared to be chiefly of the class mechanic—the women were rather homely in point of attractions. Some had babies, and occasionally one may have cried; but there was nothing whatever in the conduct of the people assembled that need have called a blush to the cheek of the most refined or delicate. In this respect the German saloon offers a pleasing contrast with the American establishments of the same description, of which more anon. At the upper end of the Volks Garten, which is a "Garten" *lucus a non*, there is a small platform, which is fitted up like a scenic stage, with a couple of sets of real wings, and a proscenium on which is a portrait, said to be intended for WASHINGTON, but uncommonly like the man who takes the tickets at the door. On this stage a panorama is exhibited, the subject being the "War in India." The pictures are respectably done, and are rolled on to and off of the stage in the usual orthodox style, to the sound of rather poor music, while a gentleman in a sort of clerical habit and with a very pale countenance, describes the various tableaux as they appear, in a most distinct voice, the effect of which is somewhat marred by a very distinct lisp. That this gentleman is apparently of a nervous disposition, I deduce from the fact that he manifests unmistakeable symptoms of not knowing what to do with himself while the tableaux are passing, and of finding his hands decidedly in his way, until he can again employ them in holding up the paper from which he reads. Previous to the exhibition of the Panorama, the gas lights—there may be, in all, about one hundred of them—are turned down, one by one, by two waiters—a process which under such circumstances, is a matter of time and labor and may possibly please the German mind but would probably be dispensed with by the more mechanical Yankee. On the appearance of the last tableau of every series, the nervous gentleman who operates as Greek chorus, or German showman, makes a sudden dive through the front wings and dashes off the little stage, (at least one-fifth of which, in square inches, his person has previously monopolized,) the gas is again turned on singly as before, more beer and tobacco are ordered, the music plays, the company relapse into conversation, and the little boys cry "Bretzel" until the bell rings for the second series of the panoramic views and the reappearance of the nervous gentleman on the little stage. A paper balloon which is suspended from the ceiling, bears a painted announcement to the effect that a panorama of "The Holy Land" is to be seen up stairs. You accordingly go up stairs and pay ten cents more, which authorizes you to butt your way through a heavy curtain, on the other side of which is the panorama, which, however, turns out to be a cosmorama of some 30 stereoscopic photographed views, which are not very brilliant, but are not dear at ten cents, considering the cost of gas for the strong light that is kept up behind them. It is rather a rude contrast, however, on emerging from a contemplation of the "Holy Land," (which, by the way, includes Cologne, Strasburg and Paris—but never mind,) to find yourself face to face with a roulette table, at which some eight or ten persons are gambling. And this is the disreputable feature of the establishment, to which I have before referred. It matters little to say that the sums staked are small—the highest put down by any one person while I was present having been a ten-cent piece. It is, nevertheless, gambling, and is a highly dangerous temptation to the young mechanics, clerks and others who visit the place. There were two bankers at the table, and every time the one of them spun the index, the lookers-on staked, as it might be, one cent, two, three, five or ten cents, on the black, the red, the white or the yellow, according to the fancy of the players. On the stoppage of the index at any particular color on the circle, the banker declared the winning hue, and, quietly slipping the coin off the losing squares on to the "pile" before him, paid the fortunate betters double the amount which they had staked. Everything was conducted in form and in quite an orderly manner—after the manner of the thief who waits in ambush for his victim. The players were for the most part Americans and Irish—and the game, which had apparently been going on all the evening, showed no sign of wanting supporters. As fast as one went away, "cleaned out," others appeared and took their places. May I take the liberty of calling the attention of the police to the roulette table, without which there would be nothing in the Volks Garten that could be found fault with?

THE "SANTA CLAUS."

Another of these "Evans" establishments is the "Santa Claus" on Broadway. This is a long, narrow, and cheerless-looking Hall, with sawdust on the floor, and a very dingy and forlorn aspect generally. There are the usual little tables for the accommodation of the company, and there is a high stage for the performances, and an orchestra, containing a very doleful piano, a very poor pianist, a violinist of the same quality, and a cornet exceedingly melancholy and out of tune. The entertainments comprised songs, Caucasian and Ethiopian—and that most contemptible and inane of exhibitions known as negro dances, which are remarkable for a total absence of grace, and a continued presence of noise. The male singers were seedily, and the female singers shabby-genteelly attired, and with the exception of one little man, who did his part respectably in an Irish duet, all sung miserably, vilely ill. Three or four women, for the most part past the attractive period of life, walked constantly up and down among the company, ostensibly to take orders for drinks and cigars, but apparently with other motives, the nature of which was in some sort suggested by their particularly obtrusive gaze and manner. Under two miserable wall paintings, were stuck up notices requesting gentlemen not to knock upon the tables, a solicitation which was clearly set at defiance, by the continued and very noisy contact of knuckles and heels with the surfaces of those articles. The manner of the people present could not, without great disadvantage to themselves, be compared with the orderly company at the Volks Garten. The Santa Claus patrons called "Hi! hi!" at every available interval, and sometimes irrespective of intervals. They laughed out in the middle of the song of the gentleman with the turned down collars who was lamenting that he "should never more be'old her." They whistled shrilly while the young lady in the dirty white dress with the piece of music (which seemed to serve all the Company) in her hand, was screeching poor music in the poorest manner. And altogether they behaved as though the place belonged to them by right of purchase, in virtue of the twelve cents paid at the door.

GUDNEY'S SALOON.

The third establishment, said to be of the "Evans" order, which I visited, was a saloon called Gudney's, in Grand-street. This was, by far, the lowest and least worthy of the three. The room was of the dirtiest kind; the music, if I might use so dignified a term, was of the most discordant; the attendant women of the boldest; the stage of the smallest and rudest; the guests of the most ordinary and noisiest; the songs of the commonest, and, indeed, in some instances, were obscene. A gentleman of the Jewish persuasion sang Irish songs with an accent intended to be Hibernian, but which was purely Polish. Another individual sang songs which were clearly meant to be comic, but which were extremely dolorous. Nevertheless, the company applauded at every uncouth or dirty expression, and gave evidences of being greatly charmed. The place was too horrid to remain long in. The smell and the disgusting scene were overpowering, and I left. The charge for admission is ten cents, the payment of which sum also insures you a ticket for refreshments, which you may take in the shape of such liquors as are usually afforded at these places, or of a cigar. I learnt that the performers earned, at this degrading work, from seventy-five cents to one dollar per night, and that the women receive three dollars a week, depending, for the rest, on the chances of remuneration for other more debased employment after the place is closed for the night.

THE "BOWERY" AND "NATIONAL."

The "Bowery" Theatre is a time-honored institution in this City, and the "National" is like unto it. Both places are the select home of the melodrama of the blood-and-thunder school, where chains, and ghosts and dungeons are the prevailing properties. Both do up the American Eagle and the Star-spangled Banner to an amazing degree, and both hang transparencies outside after the manner of the traveling booths in Europe. Both have private boxes, and a scale of prices to suit alike the extremely aristocratic and the extremely democratic tastes of their frequenters. The impatience and the applause of the audience at both these theatres is similarly expressed—the one by stampings on the floor and beatings with sticks on the backs of the seats, the other by convulsive duplicate ejaculations of the interjection "Hi," at irregular intervals. The gentlemen in the pit at both houses consume pea-nuts, which they crack audibly during the singing, and eat carelessly in the thrilling scenes of the drama. At the "National" it was my happiness to witness the performance of that most worthless and vicious of plays, "Jack Sheppard," with which the audience evinced the most vivid satisfaction. When the hero, being put into prison for stealing spoons, makes his escape therefrom by knocking down the jailor, the people shout with wild delight. When *Blueskin* murders the old woman, there is a sensation of satisfaction, because *Blueskin*, who is evidently a favorite, is thus enabled to make his escape from justice. But when *Jack Sheppard* declaims in the face of law that "The prison—ha! ha! is not yet—built,—that can—ha! ha! contain *Jack—Sheppard*—against!—his!!—will!!!"—the immortal GARRICK lives again, and the people in the parquette crack their voices in a torrent of "Hi! hi!!" Beyond these verbal demonstrations, however, the audience are orderly and quiet. Indeed, they manifest the closest attention to the plot throughout the performance, and take parts with the characters in a manner quite refreshing—their sympathies, however, being more with bravery and daring than with goodness; though when *Jack Sheppard* behaved ill to his poor mother I did hear several call out "Shame!" and say that "really it wasn't right"—which, in truth, it was not.

The NEW-YORK STADT THEATRE is exclusively German. It is occupied by a German company, who give in it German dramas on week-days, and German music on Sunday, and scarcely anybody but Germans resort to it for entertainment. It is a very neat and comfortable theatre, though somewhat long, or rather deep, and extremely flat at the sides—looking, indeed, as if it had been compressed and flattened out by outside pressure, namely, of the houses next door. The hand-bills announced "new decorations;" but they must have been put on with very old brushes, not to say dirty paint—for the inevitable white and gold which stereotyped usage inflicts on all our theatres saloons and other places of public resort, looked just a little tarnished and the worse for wear at the New-York Stadt Theatre when I visited that building. The seats, however, which of course were of dark red cotton velvet, were in good order and looked clean, and, though somewhat *étroites* in their construction, were tolerably comfortable. At a rough guess the house might be estimated to seat 1,600 persons; namely, about 300 in the dress circle, for admission into whose privileged precincts the charge is 50 cents—300 in the second tier, at 25 cents—300 in the third tier, at 13 cents—and 700 in the parquette, at 25 cents. The stage is a small one—so small indeed as to justify the vulgar distinction of a "one-horse arrangement." But the orchestra was admirable. It was not very numerous—there being but fifteen performers; but it was excellent, in a strictly musical sense. The selections were not very brilliant, or very difficult of execution—but such pieces as were given were played perfectly. No ambitious violin permitted itself to indulge in slurs that were not in the score, as we sometimes hear done in higher places. No pretentious horn struggled to assert itself above its fellows in order that it might be heard for its much speaking. No vain flute took upon itself to know better than the composer and put in (as vain flutes will sometimes do in fashionable places) "turns" invented for the occasion, but entirely out of place. The orchestra played as one man, and as one man who played well:—not that there is much merit in this;—not at all;—only a contrast with other orchestras. But it is no wonder that the musicians at the Stadt Theatre play as they ought to. They dare not be as careless here as they might be at an afternoon performance at the Academy of Music. Because the audience at the "Stadt" Theatre—and an ordinary enough looking one it is—know what music is, you may be sure. They are not fashionably dressed—by no means; the reverse, indeed, would be the more correct statement. But they were born to music in the old "Vaterland"—bred to it—trained in it—and do not easily forget it. "*Cælum non animum mutant, qui trans mare currunt.*" The scenery employed in the drama was not, however, of a very high order of art. During the process of changing set scenes, a curtain was let down which was painted in very light blue with a couple of puffs of meerschaum smoke on either side for clouds, on which were two unbearably ugly Cupids staring at each other. This exceedingly dismal picture was kept before the audience—who took it good-humoredly enough—until the next scene was ready, when the Cupids were removed. The acting was, on the whole, much better than one would expect to see at the Stadt Theatre. There was not an undue proportion of sticks—there were some really good performers—and the gentleman who did the comic business in the "Rosen im Norden," gave his audience as good acting as can be seen for money anywhere else in New-York. The audience seemed thoroughly to appreciate it, too. And what an audience! What a gallery! The gallery did not know its rights; that was clear. The gods quite ignored the fact—so currently understood at our English theatres—that the payment of thirteen cents confers not only a seat, but the right to kick and stamp, and beat upon the floor with a stick, and cry out and whistle, and call to people in the pit, and yell and pass jokes from side to side, and be independent generally. Indeed, the thirteen-cent persons at the Stadt Theatre behaved as well as the fifty-cent persons, and they conducted themselves quite as orderly and well as the dollar people do at the operas, and were even more attentive.

I must not forget, though, to say that between the acts and before the music began, little boys, with trays in their hands, went round among the benches offering cakes and apples and candies (in English) and bretzel (in German) for sale, and that many of the audience "went in" for the bretzel at two cents, and went about it, too, with an air as though they regarded the operation as usual and very proper. I am sure I don't know why it should not be. On the whole I thought the Stadt Theatre a very agreeable institution at all points except as to the Prompter and the smell. The Prompter was the loudest ranter out of Bedlam. He regularly spoilt all the comic man's good things by blurting them out before him in a plain, hard, business-like voice, which killed all the humor. Once or twice he almost bellowed. In regard to the smell, it was, to speak mildly, quite overpowering. It was the concentrated essence of shut-up-unventilated theatre, bottled up for months. This, however, is the fault of all the minor theatres and places of amusement. Ventilation is the last thing thought of. The outside air is religiously excluded, and the inside air, which has been breathed and rebreathed, Melpomene knows how often, is as religiously preserved, and dashes at you fiercely as you enter. There must be a great deal of typhus fever generated in these places.

THE MODEL ARTISTS.

In Grand-street, three or four doors from Broadway, in a building faced by an enormous transparency describing some of the performances to be seen inside, is the home of the "Model Artists." We are so accustomed to the prostitution of good and great words to base things that the assumption by these people of the name "artists" does not shock anybody. In a long, narrow hall, with a very low ceiling, the audience who come to see the Model Artists assemble They are chiefly visitors from the rural districts, and a few New-York boys who esteem the Model Artists "the thing" to see as forming part of the life of the City. Among the persons whose appearance marked them new to the City were several old men, who looked entirely out of place in that artistic retreat. It is indeed the shabbiest of theatres. The painting is a mass of daub, the velvet looks second-hand, the floor is filthy, and the smell overpowering. Even here however, there is an aristocracy of arrangements in regard to prices. There are orchestra stalls at 50 cents, boxes at 25 cents, a gallery at 12 cents, and private boxes (Heaven save the mark!) at prices which I did not inquire, all comprised in a space not more than twelve feet high at its highest. On the back row a person with obscene books in an oil-skin wrapper covertly offers them for sale, and perhaps succeeds to sell them; but, beyond this, there is nothing whatever that is obscene or even lewd in the performances. They are simply coarse, and evincing as much of ignorance as of the lowest kind of taste. Five white girls, of ages varying, apparently, from 17 to 40, sing Ethiopian songs, and imitate, for no reason that can be arrived at by the spectator, the negro style of pronunciation—the one calling the other "Bones," who addresses the first as "Sambo." They have the most miserable voices that are to be heard for money, and they all screech the same notes in the chorus—producing an effect which is, to say the least, frightful. After the Ethiopian exhibition comes a person with one eye, who, after going through a series of gymnastic evolutions, concludes by breaking a cobble stone by a blow of his fist, a performance which excites the most vociferous plaudits of the company. Following this is the principal feature of the entertainment—namely, the Model Artists. Why they are so called it would be difficult to determine. Artists they certainly are not, even in the least reasonable acceptation of the term. Models they are not, of anything in the world, except of entire gracelessness and considerable awkwardness. They are by no means well-shaped women; they certainly are not pretty, and their postures are anything rather than elegant. At the same time there is not anything indecent in their costume or in their attitudes. They are dressed very much after the manner of opera girls, except that from the neck to the waist they are habited in what are technically known as fleshings. These, however, do not show any more of the natural form than do the *jupons* of the danseuses of the ballet, which nobody deems indecent. Their postures, though inelegant and ridiculous, have nothing prurient about them. The objects selected are usually classical, and are therefore entirely beyond the comprehension of these poor creatures who nightly represent "Venus rising from the Sea," and "The Three Graces," without having the most remote idea of who Venus was, or where the Three Graces came from. These poor girls work very hard for poor pay, are compelled to daub their faces outrageously with paint, and have to sing wretchedly to the jingling of the most atrocious piano in the world; and I believe, in my heart, there is nobody who ever says a kind word to them, or makes an effort to redeem them from the gross abandonment of their fearful position. The people from the country, who visit the place, and think it a great privilege to get behind the dirty little scenes and talk to these Model Artists, (it makes a capital story to tell at home to Squashville,) go there to be fleeced, and are fleeced, on all hands. The man at the door fleeces them for admission—the girls fleece them on a variety of grounds, and I shouldn't wonder if the man who breaks the cobbles with his fist (and who is always sitting in the bar-room in front, dressed in a long morning gown, with his performing sandals and accompanying fleshings sticking out underneath) has his fling at them also. The bar-room is, of course, another feature of the institution—more bad liquor—more vile cigars, and more traps for the money that silly fools go to such places to squander. It may not be uninteresting to add, as a topographical fact, that GUDNEY'S saloon, previously described, being directly under the theatre of the Model Artists, the music and applause from the former resort are distinctly heard in the latter, so that I had the gratification of seeing Venus rise from the sea to the tune of "Hopty-dooden-doo."

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Which is not BARNUM'S, but somebody's else—is an institution, miscalled American, and completely heterogeneous in its character. They there exhibit aquaria—which plural word they announce, on a transparency outside, in the singular number—also wax-work, likewise stuffed animals, moreover fossils, and, above all, "the moral drama," which last is exhibited on a miniature stage, in a small theatre, which is dignified by the classic appellation of the "Theatre of Arts;" and seeing that legerdemain and *fantocini* are exhibited therein, the name is not altogether inappropriate—in a certain sense. There are few places in this City, however, where so much that is at once curious, interesting, and instructive, can be seen together as at Barnum's Museum, and the charge of twenty-five cents, which admits to all parts of the building except the theatre, is very moderate, under the circumstances. The *aquaria* are complete in their way, and as far as they go; and are a highly interesting means of information in Ichthyology. The Theatre of Art it is good to see, and the stuffed animals and geological specimens are highly instructive and worthy of all praise. The wax work, however, is the meanest and most absurd series of caricatures upon the great, and even upon the small, that could have been got together. The Emperor of Russia is represented in an attitude whereof the crookedness of legs, and the bending of knees which bespeak inebriation, are the least objectionable features. The Queen of England is miserably dirty, and the Jewish Doctors are evidently in the last stage of decay.

To judge from appearances, nine-tenths of the people who go to Barnum's Museum are from the country, and enjoy the "happy family" and the boa-constrictor more than anything else in the establishment. The "happy family," which, as everybody knows, consists of monkeys and doves, cats and rats, dogs and rabbits, *cum multis aliis*, all lovingly dwelling in the same apartment, is indeed the favorite with the visitors; and when the attendant, putting an iron rod into the cage, stirs up the monkeys, the admiration of the beholders is unbounded. This is of more importance, apparently, than the far more valuable specimens of animal life and the geological curiosities which are so abundant in the principal halls.

There are, besides the places here mentioned, numerous other entertainments in New-York—such as Museums of Curiosities, (real and valuable museums—and not on the Barnum principle,) Lecture rooms, where discourses of more or less learning and value are nightly delivered, and Concert rooms, where music of all qualities is discoursed in various grades of eloquence by artists of uniform pretensions but multiform gradations of excellence. These entertainments are not detailed or described here, because they find almost daily notice in one or more of the journals of the City. On the other hand there are places where sparring matches take place—where rats are killed by terriers—where given quantities of liquor are imbibed in given periods of time for wagers—where people of various positions in society meet to dance on week days and Sundays—where spiritualists assemble to indulge their mania for the marvelous with natural phenomena which they do not comprehend, and juggling tricks which they cannot detect. All these have severally been described before at various times, and are not deemed likely to be interesting here.

One word, however, as to the women who do the model artist work, and who attend on the low saloons where musical performances serve as a blind for hard drinking, obscenity, gambling and prostitution. Observation and inquiry have convinced me that there are few of such women—and especially among the American class of them—who adopt this description of life from choice. They are, for the most part, driven to it by the lack of more reputable employment. They are consequently fit objects for Missionary attention, and they should receive it. There are in those dens many brands that might be saved from the burning, if influential and charitable persons of leisure would seek to save them. It may conduce to the satisfaction of our consciences if by simply turning our backs upon these unfortunate people, we imagine that in rebuking vice we serve virtue. But Christianity should be active—not passive. We should endeavor to reform even while we resolve to punish. Will anybody try if he cannot snatch at least one of these poor women from her fate?

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Message and the Reports—A Large Naval Force to be Concentrated in the Gulf—Increase of the Army and Navy—The New Senate Hall—The Assembling of Congress.

Special dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 2.

Mr. A. R. CORBIN will leave here in the afternoon train to-morrow, for St. Louis, in charge of the Message and Cabinet reports, to be forwarded by overland express to California. The message will fill eighteen columns of the *Union*, while most of the reports are unusually short. The President will recommend the ratification of the Cass-Herran Treaty, as now modified. By arrangement, the Message will be communicated to the two Houses of Congress on Monday.

I understand that it is the purpose of the Executive immediately to concentrate as large a naval force as possible upon the Gulf of Mexico, and the Coast of Central America. It may be, and probably is, true that England, France, and Spain have no plans hostile to our interests to be promoted by their fleets now in the waters of the Gulf, but there are many who think otherwise, and it is a sound proposition that the surest way of maintaining peace with foreign nations, without abating our rights, is to make it their interest and necessity to deal justly and honorably with us.

Secretary TOUCEY, in his annual report will urge the importance of a large increase of the Navy, but, in view of the dilapidated state of the Federal purse just at this time, will recommend the immediate construction of only twenty or twenty-five new vessels—probably sloops-of-war similar to the five now constructing.

I am informed that the Secretary of War will renew his recommendation for an increase of the regular Army as indispensable to the protection of our extended frontiers and the maintainance of good order in Utah and the Indian country.

It has been stated that the Senate would occupy their new hall in the capital extension at the beginning of the approaching session of Congress. This is an error. The hall is far advanced towards completion, and might easily have been ready for occupation had there been no other difficulty in the way. But the furniture has not been ordered yet,—the Senate having failed to repose in the hands of the Superintendent the power to purchase it. If this can be procured, there is no reason why the new hall should not be occupied by the 1st of January.

Members of Congress and strangers are coming in very rapidly now, although there are not so many of them here as usual within a week of the session. The Avenue and the hotels begin to look quite lively again, and throughout the city the evidences are abundant of the revivifying influence of an approaching Congressional session. The hotel accommodations of Washington have been much improved during the Summer.

Senator SEWARD arrived this evening.

Governor MEDARY will leave to-morrow for Kansas.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 2.

It was recently extensively reported that Secretary COBB had accepted the appointment of Minister to France, and now it is rumored that he is going to England in a similar capacity, but there is the highest authority for saying there is no truth whatever in these statements.

The President's Message is in type and will be ready for the Press to morrow. Advance copies will, according to the President's design, be sent only to Richmond Virginia, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York.

The report of the Postmaster-General is printed, and those of the other heads of the Departments are in the hands of the compositor. Copies of the Message, with these accompanying documents, will be distributed to the Press, as heretofore, by the respective Postmasters of the above-named cities, as soon as they shall be notified by telegraph that the reading of the Message has been commenced in Congress, which will probably be on Monday next, about 1 o'clock.

But few members of Congress have yet arrived. The great rush will be within the next two days.

The death of Brevet-Major BROOKS, of the Marine Corps, promotes Brevet-Captain TANSILL to be a full Captain.

Second Lieutenant BROWNING will also be promoted to a First Lieutenant. There are many applicants for the vacancy, but it is believed the appointment has been conferred on GEORGE BUTLER, of Arkansas, that State being heretofore without a representative in the Marine Corps.

Virginia Democratic State Convention.

LARGE ATTENDANCE—EXCITING DEBATES—A CHAPTER FROM TAMMANY.

PETERSBURG, Va., Thursday, Dec. 2.

The Democratic State Convention assembled here to-day. The attendance is immense, and Phœnix Hall is crowded nearly to suffocation. Delegates from nearly every city and county in the State are present.

After a stormy time a temporary organization was effected by the choice of Col. A. C. BUTTS, of Petersburg, as Chairman.

A Committee of one delegate from each Congressional District was appointed to report officers for permanent organization.

All the Democratic editors in the State were chosen Secretaries. Recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 4 P. M. the Convention reassembled, and the Committee reported resolutions and nominated officers for permanent organization.

A most acrimonious debate then ensued, during which the most disgraceful scenes were enacted. Several delegates attempted to speak, but were silenced by clapping of hands, shouts and hisses.

Mr. LAKE, of Stafford, at last gained attention, when order became comparatively restored.

The Committee's nomination of THOMAS M. AMBLER, of Louisia, was accepted by acclimation, when the Convention adjourned till 8 P. M.

This is the largest Convention by several hundreds that has ever assembled in the State.

From New-Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 2.

The first direct mail from Albuquerque, New-Mexico, arrived at Neosho, Missouri, on the 17th ult., thirty-one days out.

The mail was intercepted by a war party of Kiowa Indians, but a shot from the mail party, wounding the principal Chief, put them to flight. The mail, which left Neosho on the 16th of October, was not seen or heard of. Mr. HALL, who conducted the mail, traveled without map or compass, and expresses the opinion that the time can be reduced to 21 days.

Congressional Election in Illinois.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 2.

Governor BISSELL, of Illinois, has issued a proclamation calling a special election to be held on the 4th of January, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. THOMAS L. HARRIS.

Death of Benjamin Marshall.

TROY, N. Y., Thursday, Dec. 2.

BENJAMIN MARSHALL, Esq., one of our oldest and most respected citizens, died to-day, aged 76 years. He was largely engaged in manufacturing operations, in which he had acquired an ample fortune.

Navigation Closed on Lake Champlain.

ROUSE'S POINT, N. Y., Thursday, Dec. 2.

The steamer *Boston* arrived here at 11 o'clock. She left Burlington at 3½ P. M. yesterday, breaking ice for ten miles. She is probably the last boat of the season. The ice is three inches thick.

Navigation Closed to Montreal.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Dec. 2.

The weather is cloudy and mild, with a slight sprinkling of snow. This morning the thermometer stood at 14°. Navigation is closed.

Election of a United States Senator for South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Thursday, Dec. 2.

In the Legislature, to-day, Hon. JAMES CHESNUT, President of the State Senate, was elected United States Senator, on the tenth ballot. This is a signal triumph of the Conservatives.

On the 9th ballot the vote stood 46 for MANNING and 55 for ADAMS.

On the final ballot CHESNUT received 92 votes and ADAMS 54.

Senator HAMMOND was in town to-day, and his presence and wishes doubtless had an influence on the result.

The Case of the Crew of the Slaver Echo.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Thursday, Dec. 2.

The counsel for the prisoners in the slaver *Echo* case, to-day, petitioned for a writ of habeas corpus to bring the prisoners before the Court, to show the reason why they should longer be detained in custody. The Court granted the writ, and made it returnable on Saturday, at 10 o'clock. This will bring up the evidence and argument of the case before the Grand Jury, who have been further discharged until Monday. The impression appears to be that the prisoners will be held, and the case taken to another district.

The California Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

The Overland Mail with San Francisco dates of 5th ultimo, arrived here this evening. It has been twenty-seven days out. Two through passengers came with it. The news has been anticipated.

Marine Disasters.

WRECK OF THE SHIP ALICE MUNROE.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 2.

The ship *Alice Munroe*, from Liverpool to New-Orleans, is reported totally lost on the Isaacs. No date is given.

The *Alice Munroe* is insured in Boston for $87,000.

THE SCHOONER SPECIE IN DISTRESS.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 2.

The schooner *Specie*, from New-Bedford bound to Savannah, has put in here in distress. She encountered a violent N. N. W. gale on Thursday night off Montauk Point, and commenced to leak at the rate of three thousand strokes per hour. Her cargo was damaged, and part of it had to be thrown overboard.

THE SCHOONER BANNER ASHORE.

NEWPORT, R. I., Thursday, Dec. 2.

The schooner *Banner*, FULLER, from Providence, for Barnstable, went ashore on Hope Island on Tuesday night and bilged.

The Canada Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Dec. 2.

The R. M. steamship *Canada*, from Boston, passed Ragged Islands at noon, and will be here at about 8 o'clock this evening. She will doubtless sail for Liverpool before midnight.

Canal Tolls.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Dec. 2.

The receipts of canal tolls on property shipped from Oswego since the opening of navigation to Dec. 1, amount to $303,700, against $269,518 for the corresponding period of last season.

Boston Politics.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 2.

The Temperance Party of Boston have organized politically by n

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

Betrayal of Cabinet Confidence—France, England and America—Theatricals and Miscellaneous Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 19, 1858.

The talk of the Clubs and of Westminster Hall this week has been more about Sir JOHN YOUNG'S confidential dispatches, and how they came to be published, than about any other topic which floats upon the surface of attention. There are not wanting those who are ready to insinuate darkly that the political *domino* by whose hand the documents were conveyed to the Editor of the *Daily News* will sooner or later be found to have had access to some member of the Cabinet, and that though not authorized or actually bidden by him, it was in accordance with his implied wishes the dispatches, with their inclosures, were transmitted for publication. It is the hope of establishing some link of confidence between some member of the Government and the unknown purveyor of secret intelligence that seems to animate certain opposition journals to reiterate their daily question: Has Government called upon the *Daily News* to give the name of its informant? An overweening zeal for the maintenance of public morality is of course paraded. But the public are slow in believing that the general interests of journalism would be served by the surrender of the inculpated party by the conductors of the paper which has availed itself in this particular instance of information not at present intended to be made known. These gentlemen have, moreover, won very general respect by the forbearance they exercised in their use of the documents in question; not only even withholding altogether the inclosures covered by Sir JOHN YOUNG'S second dispatch, and which were full of the most piquant political matter, but in their prompt restoration of the last-named documents when being satisfied that they were in point of fact only in course of printing at the confidential press of the Foreign Office when this particular copy was found to be missing. I happen to know, for certain, that several members of the Cabinet had not received their copies when the dispatches were unexpectedly given to the world, and that they actually perused them first in newspaper type. On the day after they appeared, Lord DERBY and Mr. DISRAELI went together to the secret printing office in Downing-street, and had the whole of its limited staff summoned before them. No result, however, followed upon the most rigorous investigation of the hands there employed; and the experience of anybody who has ever had anything to do with the sub-department in question, refutes the supposition of any leakage there. The Premier very characteristically indulged in a storm of menaces against the whole printing corps if the mystery were not at once cleared up; but the universal conviction is, that it was not by any humble clerk or mechanic in the service of the Government that papers were taken. Meanwhile, the authoritative denial signed by Mr. DRUMMOND WOLFF, Private Secretary of Sir BULWER LYTTON, on behalf of the entire Government, that the publication had neither directly or indirectly their sanction, has stilled for a moment the clamor sought to be raised of treachery on their part to Mr. GLADSTONE.

No doubt his position may, for the moment, appear to be rendered more difficult by the unlooked-for disclosure of the Lord High Commissioner's sentiments regarding the future government of the Adriatic Archipelago. But this, in some respects, is more apparent than real. I am told that at his own table, since he has been Governor, Sir JOHN YOUNG has frequently declared his opinion as to the hopelessness and unprofitableness of a prolonged Protectorate by Great Britain of five out of seven islands; and that the higher classes of the Greeks understand his feelings thoroughly regarding them. The open-mouth resistance to the wise and generous policy he recommends, which has burst forth *una voce* from the French Press, and which is, likely enough, to be echoed by that of Austria, reveals too plainly the amount of obstruction that is sure to be thrown in the way by the jealousy of other nations, when, if ever, it is taken up seriously by a British Minister. And were Mr. GLADSTONE, after the fullest investigation, to reaffirm all that Sir JOHN YOUNG had said of the uselessness to us of Cephalonia and its sister islands, and of the inveterate disaffection of their inhabitants to our rule, no Minister in Lord DERBY'S parliamentary condition would venture to propose the adoption of the scheme to Parliament. It would infallibly be made use of by the leaders of the Opposition for his defeat and destruction; and, according to present appearances, he will find it quite as much as he can compass to avoid being drawn into any general engagement, until he is able to take his final stand upon the forthcoming measure of Parliamentary Reform.

It is for this reason chiefly that Lord MALMESBURY begins to betray visible uneasiness as to the movements and designs of his predecessor in office, and that predecessor's veteran chief. The visit of Lords CLARENDON and PALMERSTON this week to Compiègne is as unpalatable to the present occupants of the Foreign Office here as it is unpopular out of doors. People ask, but ask in vain, what the precise object could have been which induced these two wily politicians to consent to figure in the not very reputable circle assembled at the Imperial hunting chateau, on the eve of the ominous and odious proceedings against Count MONTALEMBERT. Many leading Whigs express their disgust at this wanton and unwise identification of themselves, by the two ex-Ministers with the French Emperor, at a time when he appears to take greater pains than ever to affect terms of confidential intimacy with our Court, and contemptuous aversion for all that the public opinion of England most approves. Gossip makes exceedingly free with the *morale* of the company assembled at Compiègne; and there can be no doubt that from Queen CHRISTINA, of Spain, downwards, through all grades of the circle, there is a remarkable scarcity of those personal qualities which, in good society and anywhere else, (Madrid perhaps alone excepted,) most value is set upon. I have heard that Lord ABERDEEN and Lord JOHN RUSSELL have each in his own characteristic way, expressed their strong disapproval of the visit at this particular juncture. It will be curious to see if Lord MALMESBURY'S apprehensions should be realized regarding the topics of the expected attack by Lord PALMERSTON, on his Slave-trade policy. It is no secret that the Queen continues to express strong feelings at what she has been led to regard as the desertion of Portugal in the affair of the *Charles et Georges*. The ex-Ministers have, therefore, an additional motive, in their desire to conciliate Royal favor, to lay peculiar stress upon the affair alluded to. But as this cannot well be done without seeming to assail the conduct of France, it is conjectured that the Emperor's English guests will obtain preparatory absolution for whatever they may deem it expedient to say respecting him in the affair; and that he will readily pardon any parliamentary cavils at his conduct from them, in the hope that the Derbyite Cabinet may, by the discussion, be damaged if not displaced. Depend upon it, the unspoken thoughts of LOUIS NAPOLEON are as inimical to America, in all essential points of national policy, as those of Lord PALMERSTON have long been known to be on the subject of the right of search. Both of them hate republicanism in every form; and, in private society, both habitually indulge in scoffs and jeers at Yankeeism. I, myself, heard the noble Viscount indulge in this strain, even within less privileged precincts. When examined, not long ago, as a witness before a select Committee of the House of Commons on diplomatic salaries, he took occasion, when speaking of the embassy at Washington, and the comparatively moderate expenditure necessary there, to caricature the style of living, and the mode of entertaining, as contrasted with that of European capitals, and he succeeded in making the members of the Committee laugh at his comical comparison of the minor details and incidents of the two. Mr. BUCHANAN well knows that Lord CLARENDON is as thoroughly an aristocrat, and holds your country quite as much in aversion, though he has not the courage to own it as frequently.

We have every day some new story of the strange and capricious *brusquerie* of the Duke of MALAKOFF. The last *on dit* is, that Lady JERSEY, having undertaken to make a favorable impression upon him, had persisted in detaining him longer than usual in conversation, without having anything very new or particular to say. His interest in her ladyship's sentimentalisms speedily died out; for a time he listened on in silence, and then yawned undisguisedly, though without effect, and in short made every sign which he could think of that he was thoroughly bored. The patroness of Almack's and faded queen of fashion still, however, persevered, and began at length to explain to him why she believed that every period of life had its compensating happiness. His Excellency could resist no longer, and to her ladyship dryly said:

"I dare say you are right, and you must be a good judge, for I have heard that when young you were very beautiful; that always you have been very rich; that you have had many children, and now when you are old you have only one daughter left upon your hands."

The last piece of this explosion was perhaps the hardest to bear, as the still beautiful, but now almost *passé* Lady CLEMENTINA VILLIERS, after having been talked of as the probable bride of some of the first nobles in the land, remains still unmarried.

Two pieces of judicial patronage have fallen vacant in India by the retirement of the Chief-Justice of Bengal, whose salary is £8,000 a year, and the Chief Justice of Bombay, who has £6,000 a year. The former has been offered to KENNETH MACAULAY, M. P. for Cambridge, and to Mr. GROVE, Q. C., distinguished for his knowledge of the law of Patents; but declined by both of them, I believe from considerations of health. Mr. Serjeant WELLS, of the Norfolk Circuit, and Mr. HUDDLESTON, of the Oxford Circuit, are, it is supposed, likely to obtain these lucrative appointments. They are in the gift of Lord STANLEY, as Secretary of State for India; and as one of the gentlemen is a Whig and the other a Tory, it is evident that the new Minister for India is disposed to adhere to the principle of party neutrality with which he set out. There are no other promotions in the law this term.

Our Theatrical world continues without any new feature of moving interest. Mrs. CHARLES MATHEWS has been ill, but is now better. Her appearances at the Haymarket Theatre have rendered her very popular; but as nobody now-a-days goes long without a *sobriquet*, she has among the rest received hers as "Mrs. Charles the Second."

Mr. WARD'S admirable fresco of "The Last Sleep of Argyll," descriptive of the placid repose of the distinguished Covenanter previous to his execution, has just been uncovered; and the public crowd to look at it. It ornaments one of the panels of the corridor leading to the House of Lords in the Legislative Palace of Westminster. The subject was originally treated by this eminent artist in an oil-painting, which attracted much attention in the exhibition of the Academy three years ago. MACCLISE is still engaged in preparation for a gigantic fresco, which is to adorn another portion of the building; and others are to have an opportunity of trying what they can do to revive the long-dormant art. But, on the whole, we seem to make but little way, most of the frescoes as yet finished being painful failures.

There seems, indeed, to be no end to the mischances and mistakes of the costly palace of Parliament. The new bell, which was raised some time ago to its intended elevation in the clock-tower, has at length been finally fitted and fastened in its aerial abode, and yesterday the completion of the work was celebrated by a vigorous application to its ponderous sides of the hammer which is intended to be used on ordinary use, the central tongue being reserved for great occasions. What would have happened had the latter instrument been set in motion, one dares not to surmise; for the effect of the former was such as to spread no little consternation and dismay. Several of the workmen are said to have suffered severely from the effect of the imprisoned vibrations, and the few spectators whom curiosity had led to the spot, were but too glad to make their escape. What is, however, much worse, the shock given to the lofty and somewhat slender tower seems to have caused considerable alarm for its stability, and the inhabitants of the neighborhood are beginning to hope that when all has been done and the huge bill paid for "St. Stephen," they may, after all, escape the nuisance of his admonitions lest his sonorous appeals might bring down bell, building and all.

THE CONDITION OF MEXICO.

The Sources of Its Disorganization—The Attitude of the Church—The Duty of the United States.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: It may be safely assumed that the time for the discussion of the "Mexican question" has fully arrived. Its solution seems likely to be speedily forced upon us. But are we at all prepared to decide wisely under the delicate and important interests involved? Has the Government, or has the people of the United States, during the thirty-seven years that our neighbors have now been struggling since their independence to establish themselves under institutions modeled after our own, duly kept in view the fact that we had an interest in that struggle? Have not our statesmen been blind in failing to see that as the future of Mexico must unavoidably and manifestly at some period become identified with that of the United States, we could not too early establish a friendly and healthy influence over her, nor with impunity stand idly by and assume the part of an unconcerned spectator of her misfortunes? Yet what steps have we ever taken to so guide the course of affairs in that country as best to promote her progress as a free and independent nation, and as one in whose peace and well-being was involved not only our sympathies as a republican people and our immediate commercial interests, but also future political questions of the gravest moment to ourselves? Have we not, rather, entirely failed to exercise that wise and prudent foresight which might have found, in timely encouragement and constant moral support to liberal men and measures, a means of establishing our sister Republic in the full and prosperous enjoyment of free institutions, and of preparing her people for such intimate relations with those of our own country as, without impairing her nationality except by the voluntary transfer of State by State at the wish of its inhabitants through annexation, would have opened to our superior energy and expanding enterprise the secure and legitimate enjoyment of all the commercial and other advantages attending the development of her unrivaled resources as fully, perhaps, as can now be done by violently terminating her existence as a nation, and placing every foot of her territory under the flag of the American Union? Such a course might not have been difficult, followed in time, and would have been honorable to us as the great exemplar of Free Government. May not, therefore, the present unhappy condition of Mexico in some measure be owing to the fact that we have failed in our duty in this regard? If so, why should we not at once acknowledge the error, and endeavor to repair the evils we may thus be more or less responsible for?

Some facts regarding the past may throw light upon the proper course to be pursued in the future. Mexico entered upon a Republican career laboring under peculiar disadvantages. Three centuries of Spanish misrule had not well prepared the Creole race to fully comprehend, at once, the practical working of free institutions. Yet, in having the inborn strength to throw off that yoke, Mexico gave ample evidence that the spirit of liberty and a desire for progress prevailed in the hearts of her people. The Declaration of Independence proclaimed at Iguala in February, 1821, and the Constitution finally adopted on the 4th of October, 1824, were wisely framed and every way liberal in their spirit, and should have inaugurated a prosperous and brilliant career for a country so highly favored in its natural resources and position. But by whom was that independence first recognized? By England, who eagerly seized the opportunity to extend her commerce and secure the profits of new mining adventures. The United States, though joining in the universal recognition of Mexico's claim to sovereign rank, could, however, see no objection in cultivating relations of more than ordinary intimacy with the young Republic, feebly striving to imitate the example we had set. The United States had apparently quite as much interest in the condition of Japan. This was the critical moment when an American policy should have been entered upon, and when moral support and material aid, if necessary, should have been given to the cause of liberty and order in Mexico, and the intrigues of European Powers have been met and thwarted by American influence. Unfortunately the Monroe doctrine was not yet enunciated, and, still more unfortunately, the United States have not yet had an Administration wise enough and bold enough to carry out that policy, still less to go further and adopt the principle that, while we will allow no interference on the part of others, (Europeans,) we *will* intervene ourselves wherever and whenever we can further the cause of human progress, or protect the interests involved in our own manifest destiny. Entangling alliances are, doubtless, undesirable; but, while avoiding the Scylla of one extreme, we are now in danger of wrecking ourselves upon the Charybdis of the other. Nor is it so obvious that the exercise of a proper influence in Mexico would have entailed any other alliance than that of intimate commercial and industrial relations, mutually advantageous and desirable. It would certainly have prevented the sacrifice of valuable lives and millions of treasure in an unnecessary and bootless war.

With a few honorable exceptions, the mediocre men who have represented the United States in Mexico have entirely failed to comprehend the scope and importance of our interests there, or to properly use the influence which their position might easily have secured for them in her affairs; or if, as has sometimes been the case, that influence could not be overlooked, their efforts have been constantly thwarted by the supineness of the Administration at home. Until the people of the United States could be brought to understand the gravity of their interests in this direction, isolated effort has been almost in vain. The sympathy and encouragement of the United States was naturally looked for by Mexico, and has been frequently sought by the leading men of the Liberal Party. Openly expressed on their side, it would at all times have been powerful in aiding true progress and restraining retrogression. It has, however, thus far, been constantly withholden. Meanwhile, the great source of disorder, and the ever-active foe to progress within the young Republic, has been the Church. The lower clergy of the Church in Mexico, with true patriotism, early joined in the struggle for Mexican independence from the Spanish yoke.

The higher clergy, however, while at first taking no active part of opposition, entirely failed to sympathize with the movement, and when the adoption of Republican institutions was demanded by the popular voice, exerted every influence that could secretly be brought to bear to check the spread of liberal ideas, though they found themselves powerless to restrain the spontaneous uprising of a long oppressed people. From that moment every engine of the Church's mighty power has been insidiously and constantly applied to sap the foundations and destroy the structure of civil and religious liberty in Mexico. Now losing ground and yielding to the gradually unfolding tendencies of the age—again, through reactionary factions, regaining its supremacy, the Church has constantly and steadily labored to the one end—of retarding the progress and preventing the establishment of free institutions as exemplified in a Republican Government, and through this end to secure the establishment of their own permanent supremacy. Why this power has not been even more fatal than it has, lies solely in the fact that a long career in the practice of every vice and immorality has so utterly demoralized and debased the clergy of Mexico that they are now left without the intellectual capacity to use or ably direct its vast elements within their control.

Up to the time of the revolution of Ayutla, carried to a successful issue by the genius of COMONFORT, the Church had always refrained from openly appearing as a partisan or as having any interest in the political contests of the day. The fact that it had, however, really been the mainspring and actual instigator of all the previous reactionary movements, had now become too well known to be longer concealed, and, coupled with the open vice and immorality of the clergy, had dissipated the respect and aroused the indignation of the mass of the people. Hence the revolution of ALVAREZ and of COMONFORT, although commenced without resources and without organized or concerted action, found a response sufficient to overcome all the influences the Church could bring to bear, and to drive SANTA ANNA, while in the zenith of his most successful administration, and with the spoils of the Mesilla traffic filling his coffers, ignominiously into exile. Surely we do injustice to ourselves, as dispassionate observers, to deny that there was here a principle involved. That principle was the declaration that the Church should be deprived of their power to interfere in the political concerns of the country. The battle of Church and State had begun. Through the long course of centuries the Church had gradually become possessed of vast domains and increasing wealth, until now it was found that, under the guise of charitable bequests and religious appliances, it had secured upwards of one-half of all the property within the Republic. In an equitable light, this property could be viewed as theirs only as trustees, and for charitable and beneficent ends. Yet how had it been administered, and how entirely had it been diverted from its first intent, until now it was used only as an engine of political oppression, and a means for the overthrow of order and the subversion of good government. A large majority of the people—but perhaps not permanently the most influential, for they lacked the organization and system of the Church Party—therefore now openly favored the plan, advocated years before by GOMEZ FARIAS and ZAVALA, of transferring this property from the clergy, who had proved themselves unfaithful stewards, and declaring it to pertain to the nation, to be used in the payment of the foreign and interior debt, and in establishing internal improvements, the Government then to assume the payment of the usual salaries of the clergy.

The first great step in this reform was taken in the passage, during COMONFORT'S administration, of the Law of Desamortizacion, or Church Property Law. This, however, was but partial in its operation, and did not strike sufficiently at the root of the evil. Under this law our eighteen millions of dollars of the landed estates of the Church passed by sale to private individuals, though all has been again recovered since the overthrow of COMONFORT. The extreme Liberals and the Moderados were divided as to the extent of the measures desirable to be taken with regard to the Church property, and the Law of Desamortizacion was adopted as a compromise. Having proved unequal to the magnitude of the work, it is now asserted by the Constitutionalists that their return to power will, in less than thirty days thereafter, be signalized by the passage of a law declaring the whole of this property at once national. Thus, at one blow, if the Constitutionalists are sustained, will the Church be forever stripped of its power for evil; while, at the same time, the Government will acquire the means both of securing its own stability and of satisfying the many obligations pressing upon the nation.

The actual present value of the Church property is estimated by LERDO DE TEJADA, the most reliable authority, at 250 to 300 millions of dollars. In addition to the revenues from this, the Church also receives from "tenths," parochial dues, alms, masses, the sale of relics, &c., &c., some six to eight millions of dollars more, annually. Its gross revenues from all sources are estimated at not less than $20,000,000 per annum. In the City of Mexico alone, of the 5,000 houses, exclusive of religious edifices, more than the half belong to the Church.

We have now at last clearly arrived at the secret spring, the real cause, of the past turmoils and disorders in Mexico, as well as of the foreign interference which is now manifestly impending. It is the preservation of this property and its consequent power. The Church of Rome cannot witness unconcerned the peril in which these vast possessions are now placed. Though the clergy have hitherto mainly succeeded in smothering the Liberal movements, or by bribing corrupting Liberal leaders when in power, they have now become convinced that their struggle against the progress of the age cannot much longer be maintained without foreign aid, for it is well known that the loss of their entire property, (and consequently of their sole remnant of power, for they have already utterly forfeited the respect of the people,) waits only on the return of the Constitutionalists to power. Hence the desperation and energy of the efforts of the Church through every channel to gain time and means to arrest this event. With the accomplishment of this one great aim of the Constitutionalists, the restoration of the country to order, and its peaceful establishment under the stable rule of liberal men and measures, might be hoped for. Whether it will not be found a sufficient and the wisest solution of the "Mexican problem" for the United States to grant some assistance, even at this late day, towards this end, rather than to attempt to assume the entire control of the country, with the jealousies on the part of its inhabitants to which it might give rise, and the peril that might be involved to the quiet and permanency of our own Union, is a question that now calls for the grave consideration of the American people.

Certainly it is evident that the time has now arrived when American interests in Mexico must receive that attention their importance demands, and when for our own security, as well as at the demand of the civilized world, we must commence that intervention it might have been wiser to have inaugurated many years ago. INTERVENTOR.

Thanksgiving Day in Boston.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 25.

To people of imperfect sympathies, going to hear the Rev. Mr. KALLOCH preach on Thanksgiving Day may not appear the jolliest possible way of keeping the great New-England festival. But tastes differ; and for myself I could not conscientiously have said that my name was McGregor, notwithstanding my feet were on my native heather, if I had neglected the custom of my Puritan progenitors and not gone to meeting before eating my roast turkey. So I started out to hear the Rev. THEODORE PARKER, but I found the Music Hall, in which that celebrated Divine holds forth, occupied by an Orphan's Fair, and on my way in pursuit of another preacher I saw a notice posted on the Tremont Temple inviting people to come in and hear the Rev. ISAAC KALLOCH preach on the "Future Safety of the Republic." Remembering the antecedents of this Boston Divine, I had a curiosity to hear so great a lion, and went in just in time to hear the conclusion of a well-chaunted anthem, and to hear the commencement of the Reverend gentleman's discourse. There was a full audience of highly respectable-looking people, a considerable part of them being women, and I saw at once why it was that Mr. KALLOCH was preaching there in spite of his little escapade at East Cambridge, when he paid five dollars for a gin sling, and notwithstanding his having given up the ministry and gone to practising the law in Kansas. The truth is that Mr. KALLOCH is a good preacher—he has pulpit gifts; and place him on his feet before a little velvet cushion, and he he preaches as naturally as water runs down hill. He may not be a saint, but he has the gift of eloquence, which will go further than godliness in the pulpit. His sermon was common-place enough, but it was excellently well spoken, and I must confess that I listened to him with pleasure. The room in which he preached, too, I will add, is much better adapted to vocal performances than any hall we can boast of in New-York. We greatly need just such a place, for that vast subterranean apartment in the Cooper Institute, which is now the best lecture and concert room we have, is a dismal hall compared with the Tremont Temple. After the sermon, home to turkey, as Mr. Pepys would say; and not to be more particular about it, I can only add that the turkey was not roasted, but boiled, and that, being eaten in company with an Utopian party, it was most satisfactory.

If Thanksgiving Day can be kept anywhere in an orthodox and perfect manner, it must be here in the Capital of New-England, and on the very spot where it was instituted and first observed. But, by the soul of Sir John Cheek, or of the jovial Matthew Byles, I cannot in conscience declare, that, in Boston, Thanksgiving struck me as altogether jolly. One of the papers, in the customary editorial homily this morning, felicitously remarked, that there being so few festivals and holidays here "we can afford to keep Thanksgiving Day becomingly." But, whether they can afford it or not, they don't. Boston laces itself up with most chilling straitness on this great festival, shuts its doors tightly, looks solemn, and eats its turkey and pumpkin pies in silence. There has never been a brighter, crisper, or more exhilarating November day than this; but the streets have been deserted, and a Sabbatical silence has reigned over the city. I have no doubt that in many of those awful-looking mansions which do not seem half so cheerful and inviting as some of the marble edifices in Greenwood Cemetery, there has been a good deal of quiet enjoyment to-day, and many a pleasant party of old friends at their annual dinner; indeed, I know of one instance in which two venerable youths of eighty-five took part in a Virginia reel on this festive occasion. But all external appearances of hilarity have been most rigorously suppressed, and the only cheerful countenance I have seen in my walks has been the bronze visage of the "Great Bostonian," who stands on his paltry pedestal in Court-house-square. I met a poetical bookseller on his way home, and he told me he felt wretchedly. I have no doubt he did, and that the general gloom of the streets affected others in a similar manner. Let me correct one little error. I have seen one cheerful countenance here to-day; it was the hearty face of HENRY WARD BEECHER, who eats his Thanksgiving dinner here to-day, and lectures to-morrow in New-Bedford. Another cheerful New-York face was seen here to-day, that of GEORGE RIPLEY, of the *Tribune;* but these are exotics. Before another Thanksgiving Day, I hope Boston will take the matter into consideration, and try to devise some means for converting the annual festival into a day of merry-making. But I don't believe she will do anything of the kind; it would not be respectable, and Boston will be respectable if she dies for it.

And what a marvellously respectable city it is! I blush for New-York when I look at these perfectly clean streets, at the solidity, order, neatness and excellent condition of everything. The wharves, the public grounds, the ferry landings, the markets, the court rooms, the by-places, and all the lanes and *cul de sacs* of this cramped-up, crooked and most compact of towns. A delegation of our Common Council ought to be sent on here to see these things and take lessons in the art of municipal government.

There is an air of thrift and prosperity about the place which has the effect of a tonic upon one's mind. The solid men of Boston do not seem to entertain the commonly received idea that this world is all a fleeting show. They build as though it were a finality of existence. Every store looks like a citadel, and the granitic churches are as substantial as the rock-hewn caves of Elephanta. A superb block of granite warehouses, five stories high, and of Cyclopean masonry, has been erected since I was last here, east of the Custom-house, where large vessels were lying three years ago. The commercial revulsions of last year have not had the effect of checking the growth of Boston, and though there are a good many dilapidated fortunes which have resulted from that fearful financial tornado, the dilapidations are not visible to the eye. But Boston suffers as well as New-York in her shipping interests, and is to suffer still more. Those iron propellers which are now plowing the Atlantic in every direction have dealt a staggering blow to one of our greatest manufacturing interests, and taken the bread out of the mouths of thousands of hardy mechanics. There is but one ship now on the stocks here, and not one in New-York, a circumstance which has not occurred before, I believe, since the last war with England. What is to become of our ship-builders, and the various trades dependent upon them, and what is to become of those great machine-shops in New-York which have grown up and flourished by constructing engines and boilers for sea-going steamers? It is time that the people of New-York began to look this subject in the face. Boston has built one iron screw-steamer for the Pacha of Egypt, of all persons in the world; but New-York has as yet done nothing in the same line. It is quite time she did, and the capitalists and owners of real estate should at once take steps towards the establishment of an iron ship-yard, without any regard to cost or immediate profits. We cannot afford to have our ships built in Glasgow at any price. If New-York merchants can grow rich by sinking thirty millions of dollars in such a work as the Erie Railroad—if they can find it to their advantage to expend ten millions of dollars annually in defraying the cost of their wretched City Government, they can very well afford to put two or three millions of dollars into a stock company for building iron screw-steamers.

But I did not mean to write a jeremiad about steamships, when I commenced. Thanksgiving in Boston was my theme; and, for my own part, I feel most thankful, and exult over this eastern metropolis, that here is furnished a triumphant proof that self-government is not a political fallacy, and that universal suffrage is a perfect success, even when applied to a great American city. Paris itself is not a better-governed city than Boston; and let it be remembered that the foreign population in this city is as great in proportion to the entire number as it is in New-York. But Boston has had the good fortune of always having an efficient chief magistrate. The first Mayor was the venerable JOSIAH QUINCY, still a hale, hearty and active man, who, though he is eighty-seven, writes in his study daily from 9 in the morning until 9 in the evening. He is quite recovered from the effects of his recent accident, though he still wears a large black patch to cover the fracture of his head.

Those eternal Philadelphia Firemen, with their gorgeous capes and glazed hats, are here, but they did not get quite such a public reception as was awarded to them in New-York. C.

FROM RUSSIA.

The Grand Dukes on their Travels—Improvements in Russia—Gigantic Railway.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. PETERSBURG, Friday, Nov. 12, 1858.

The youthful Grand Dukes, NICHOLAS and MICHAEL—brothers of the Emperor—continue their travels in the southeastern part of the Empire. They were, at last accounts, at Poti, a city on the borders of the Caucasus, every day increasing in population and importance. The young Princes arrived on board the steamer *Taman*, and were received at the landing by Prince BARIATINSKY, Lieutenant of the Emperor in the Caucasus, and by repeated salutes of artillery. The Grand Dukes assisted at the dinner offered them by the Georgian nobility, which took place in an immense tent, elegantly decorated for the occasion, on the banks of the Rion. At nightfall, the surrounding landscape was illuminated by numerous bonfires on all the neighboring hilltops. In the midst of this scene, the steamer *Ackerman* came gliding down the river from Kodory, her masts and decks beautifully illuminated with hundreds of colored paper lanterns, adding much to the brilliancy of the spectacle. The next morning, at 8 o'clock, the Grand Dukes embarked on board the *Ackerman*, and sailed up the Rion, between crowds of people assembled on either bank of the stream to salute the distinguished visitors. The parti-colored dresses and noisy enthusiasm of the inhabitants rendered this scene as novel and picturesque as that of the preceding evening. Upon arriving at Kodory, the young Princes left in a carriage for Koutais, which they reached at midnight, after having been greeted throughout their trip with the liveliest demonstrations of respect and affection.

Since I have been here, I have frequently noticed a high scaffolding erected around the tower of the Cathedral of Petropaulowski, located in the fortress on one of the islands, and in which are interred the remains of the Emperors, from PETER the Great to NICHOLAS. The scaffolding has at length been removed, the work of elevating the spire upon the cathedral having been completed—and a most beautiful, gossamer-like spire it is. At a short distance, the effect of this slender arrow, glowing in the sun, is even finer than that of the famous cupola of St. Isaacs, mentioned in one of my previous letters. The spire is of immense height, and composed entirely of metallic substances, the whole covered with burnished copper. It is the first time, I believe, that a work of this nature has been executed of metals only; and the architect, Mr. JOURAVSKY, deserves great praise, both for the originality of the design and the admirable manner in which it has been carried out.

There is considerable talk, just now, in official circles in St Petersburg, of a project about to be carried into effect, whose object will be to ameliorate the condition of the lesser employes of the Government. The clerks in the various departments are miserably paid—probably worse than in any other capital in the civilized world. To begin the experiment, the salaries of all the clerks in the departments of the Treasury and of Justice are to be doubled, perhaps trebled. A portion of the thirty millions derived from this year's sale of the liquor contracts will be appropriated to this purpose. I have this information from an excellent source, and for the sake of the employes themselves, hope it may be true. It may have the effect of putting a stop to the bribery and peculation to which they are driven in order to eke out a subsistence for themselves and their families. Upon the bare salaries paid them at present, it is utterly impossible for them to live in any decent community; much less in this most expensive city. Another project seriously entertained, is a formation of a company of stockholders, with a capital of forty millions of roubles, who will undertake to furnish the Russian army with all its provisions. This question of supplies has been for some years in agitation, by the departments of War and the Navy, and they are still endeavoring to find a means of avoiding the depredations of the commissariat, which, during the last war, were discovered to be carried on to an incredible extent. The sutlers of the army in the Crimea presented numerous accounts of supplies never furnished, and succeeded in robbing the treasury of millions.

A Mr. LUBANSKY has lately published a pamphlet, in which he boldly proposes the construction of a gigantic railroad, destined to unite central Asia with Europe, by crossing the whole of Russia. The western terminus of this mighty undertaking would be Warsaw, whence the road would continue along the Austrian frontier, passing by Lublin and Radziwilloff, thence to Kieff, Karkoff and Novotcherkask, on the borders of the Sea of Azoff; continuing thence, by branches, one to Taman, (opposite to Kertch,) and the other to Stavropol, Derbent and Tiflis. There is no doubt that the direction laid down in the plan is well chosen, but what has hitherto rendered the realization of the idea very improbable has been the enormous amount of capital required to insure the completion of the work. Mr. LUBANSKY promises us a second edition of his pamphlet, in which he will discuss this question, and endeavor to overcome the little difficulty which stands in the way of an otherwise very rational plan. But railroads several thousand miles in length have never yet been built without the expenditure of considerable money, and I fear Mr. LUBANSKY has cut out for himself a rather tough job, if he hopes to demonstrate, in this instance, that a horse-chestnut is anything *but* a horse-chestnut.

From railroads to canals the transition is easy; and in this connection, I may mention that Captain LESSEPS, a very talented officer of the corps of Engineers, has been charged by the Government to survey the route of a canal, designed to unite Lake Onega with the bay of the same name, which opens into the White Sea, in the extreme north of the Empire. This canal will, in its course, traverse Mount Massliga, and will open a direct communication between St. Petersburg, the White Sea, Archangel and the Arctic Ocean.

The rumor which I communicated to you, of the loss of the vessel having on board the railway carriages, built in France, for the especial use of the Imperial family, is unfortunately confirmed. She foundered at the entry of the Gulf of Riga. The *Gazette* of this city, which publishes this information, says nothing with regard to the fate of the passengers and crew. These accidents, which are of constant occurrence, particularly at this season of the year, demand the speedy opening of the port of Libau, which the great Russian Railway Company has wisely selected as the terminus of the Baltic line. By this means, the navigation of the Gulf of Riga will be rendered unnecessary.

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, who accompanied the Emperor on his late journey, has returned to St. Petersburg, and resumed charge of the department of Foreign Affairs, which, for some time past, has been under the direction of M. DE SOLSTOY, assistant or adjoint Minister. Count BORCH, Grand Master of Ceremonies, has obtained leave of absence for a year. Of the movements of Americans I have nothing new to communicate. M. R.

HOMICIDES.—Three more homicides are added to the long list of this year. A quarrel in Chicago has resulted in a murder, and a mother and son are held to answer a charge of manslaughter. On Larrabee-street, one UTTMAN got into a quarrel with one of the boys of the WOLFF family, his neighbors. The small boy was being punished by UTTMAN, when his big brother made an attack on UTTMAN, and the mother WOLFF stepped in with a hoe, with which she laid UTTMAN'S head open. He died, and the WOLFFS, mother and son, were arrested....At Boston, Nov. 30, JOHN CROWLEY, an Irishman, killed his wife by stabbing her in the neck. His little son was a witness of the deed. The murderer escaped....At Detroit, Nov. 30, United States Deputy Marshal TYLER shot HENRY JONES, captain of the brig *Concord*, whom he tried to arrest. TYLER justifies himself by stating that he acted in self-defence, the captain having brandished an axe at him.

The Invention of Anæsthesia—Testimonial to Dr. Wm. T. G. Morton.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article appeared in your issue of the 15th, under the caption "Who Invented Anæsthesia," which though written in an apparently candid spirit, and with a desire to present to your readers the facts in the history of the discovery of Anæsthesia, is nevertheless vitiated by an imperfect knowledge of the controversy to which that discovery has given rise, besides being of a nature to obscure truth and do great injustice (where I am sure there was no such intention).

You state what is very true when you say that "it is a source of national pride that the boon is of American origin, and none could hesitate, were its undoubted author indicated, to award to him the highest honors;" and it is no impulse of mere enthusiasm but a sober judgment of the reason which leads you to add—"It still remains and always will that the man who convinced the world that by the simple inhalation of an agreeable vapor surgery could be divested of its terrors, half the primal curse that was laid upon woman be removed, and innumerable lives saved to the world, was the noblest benefactor of the human race that the nineteenth century has yet produced.

Be assured, Sir, it is no longer a matter of doubt to whom we are indebted for this noblest benefaction of the nineteenth century to the human race, and I am happy to believe that the people of this City, State and country will not hesitate to discharge their debt. Twelve years of controversy with *post facto* claimants have only established more and more impregnably the claims of Dr. Wm. T. G. Morton, of Boston, Mass., to the exclusive honor of placing in the hands of the medical profession an agent capable of rendering the patient safely and at will utterly insensible to the stroke of the surgeon's knife—the honor of detecting and establishing by experiment the anæsthetic powers of sulphuric ether. Twelve years of bitter and relentless persecution such as has rarely fallen to the lot of any public benefactor in an enlightened age or community, a competency entirely expended in discovering and making known this agent, professional prospects destroyed, health ruined and years of unsuccessful application to Congress for justice, have only increased the obligation under which this community rests.

The great body of the medical profession of this City, and of the physicians and surgeons to the various hospitals and infirmaries, in their appeal for a national testimonial for the benefit of Dr. Morton, say, "Whatever may have been the steps preliminary to this remarkable discovery, Dr. Morton's claim to it is established beyond all controversy, and his merit in this respect, with those who have taken the trouble to inform themselves on this subject, can be no longer a question of dispute."

As the Chairman of their Executive Committee, I feel it incumbent upon me, not to recite the history of this obsolete controversy, which no man who is thoroughly informed upon the subject will now attempt to renew, but to refute the mistaken statements of your article in a more simple and expeditious way, by showing you the immense preponderance of competent, unprejudiced, and in many cases unsolicited testimony standing on record in Dr. Morton's favor—testimony, I venture to say, which, whether tried by the rule of quality or quantity, was never surpassed, and never equaled in behalf of any previous discoverer.

In his applications to Congress for remuneration, Dr. Morton has had favorable reports from the majorities of every committee in both branches of every Congress which has ever examined his claims, with a single informal exception—the consequence of a proposition made by Dr. Morton himself, in order to promote a complete judicial inquiry.

After repeated failures to obtain justice from Congress—failures which no one familiar with the political history of the past ten years, and the difficulties which all private claims encounter, will wonder at—Dr. Morton received an indorsement of his claim from a majority of both branches of Congress, embracing the names of Senators Bell, Brown, Seward, Shields, Hamlin, Sumner, Rockwell, Gwin, Clayton, Johnson, Houston and Chase, and the leading members of the lower House, including the present Speaker and Vice President. All these gentlemen united in petitioning the Executive to purchase Dr. Morton's patent for the use of the departments. In this petition the chiefs of the Army and Navy Bureaus of Medicine and Surgery concurred.

The most eminent statesmen and jurists in the United States who professionally have examined the subject have unanimously recognized Dr. Morton's claim to the sole honor of the discovery. Among them are such names as Daniel Webster, Rufus Choate, Geo. T. Curtis, Chas. Sumner, Geo. S. Hillard, Judge McLean, Robt. C. Winthrop, Governor Banks, Ex-Governor Briggs, Ex-Governor Morton, P. W. Chandler, R. H. Dana, Jr., Wm. Whiting, J. M. Carlisle and many others. Some of the most distinguished citizens of Boston, the city of Dr. Morton's residence, and professional study and practice, award him the exclusive honor, and for years many of them have contributed liberally of their influence and aid to enable him to secure from Congress his just claims, and have stood by him in every storm of obloquy,

W. H. Bullard, Wm. H. Prescott, each $50, together with many other names, to which I have not access at this moment.

Innumerable other facts and evidences, setting forth Dr. Morton's claim to a national testimonial are duly set forth in a volume entitled the "Trials of a Public Benefactor" published by Pudney & Russell, which was prepared at the request of Executive Committee of Fifty Icians and Surgeons This Committee consists of Doctors Valentine Mott, John W. Francis, Joseph M. Smith, Gurdon Buck, James R. Wood, Willard Parker, J. Marion Sims, James Minor, and the undersigned.

Of the Fund, which it is proposed to raise, Thomas B. Curtis and Charles H. Mills, Esqs., of Boston, are the Trustees, and the following named gentlemen Receivers; W. E. Bowen, of Philadelphia; W. K. Graham, of Baltimore; James Adger, of Charleston; Samuel Nicholson, of New-Orleans, and James Brown of this City. Yours respectfully,

JOHN WATSON, M. D.,
Chairman of Executive Committee.

PERSONAL.

The following list of Americans in Paris was registered at the Banking-office of Messrs. Lansing, Baldwin & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, from Nov. 4 to Nov. 18:

NEW-YORK.
T. Hiller,
W. O Giles,
L. A. Curtis,
D. R. Alward,
Dr. Garren,
S. W. Parmly,
S. Irving and wife,
H. F. Holt,
Hamilton Fish and family,
U. C. Burnap,
George Bradshaw,
Jno. S. Quick and wife,
Jno. L. Hassall,
W. C. Herring and wife,
J. Neef,
E. S. Lyon,
J. Tillmann,
G. W. Nichols,
H. H. Tebbetts,
G. Topham,
P. Haslam,
E. Delmonico and son,
E. G. West and wife,
Jno. E. Blacan,
I. J. Salaman,
C. G. Garmendia and wife,
M. Baltus and wife,
J. C. Fertu,
Mrs. S. R. Smith,
J. W. Butler,
Mrs. G. Blake.
J. Van Namee and family,
G. G Byron,
O. Strasburger,
E. S. Mills.

PENNSYLVANIA.
C. Richardson,
A Brown and family,
E. Pepper,
J. O. Montebant,
E. M. Needles,
A. Ross.

MASSACHUSETTS.
J. E Thayer,
J. E. Fuller,
W. P. Baldwin.
J D. Bennett,
G. B. Bigelow.
E. B. Buchanan,
W. P. Lewis,
C. Lob,
B. R. Spalding and wife.
Conn.—E. Day, wife, dau'hter.
J. C. Day.
Ohio—C. C. Cobb,
Bishop McIlvaine.
D. C.—S. C. Barney & wife.
Cal.—W. Turnbull.

M. Ponsard, the well-known French dramatist, has just written a five-act play under the ominous title of "Robespierre," but, having written it, could not find a single manager bold enough to bring out a piece with so Repuplican a title. M. Ponsard then applied to the Minister of State, who gave, however, an adverse answer. M. Ponsard then applied to the Emperor personally, and he received a most gracious answer; he was authorized to produce his drama without previously submitting it to the censors.

The will of the late Augustus Thorndike, of Boston, has been opened, and it is found that the testator has put his whole property in trust, excepting one legacy of $10,000, providing for the payment of $8,000 per annum to a single daughter, (now with her mother,) and two sons $5,000 each per annum, on the condition of forfeiture if either of them ever gives one farthing to the married daughter.

Chevalier Bonelli, the well-known electrician and director of telegraphs at Turin, is at present engaged in a vast project for connecting Genoa with Buenos Ayres by means of an electric cable. This plan possesses an advantage over the Atlantic cable between Valentia and Newfoundland, as it is divisible into various sections not exceeding 900 miles, while the Valentia cable measures 3,000.

Béranger's library is about to be sold by auction. Although he seldom bought books, his library was very extensive, for all modern authors of repute sent him presentation copies of their works. Thiers, Lamartine, Lamennais, George Sand, Alexander Dumas, Michelet, Augustin Thierry, Casimir Delavigne, Victor Hugo, and many others, signed their names in their title page to some complimentary lines.

A letter from Paris says that M. de Montalembert receives numerous visits from the notabilities of the Opposition, and from all parts of France, letters expressive of the warmest sympathy. The President of the Sixth Chamber, before whom the case is to be tried, is overwhelmed with demands for admittance on the day of trial, but the number to be admitted will be very small.

The Emperor Napoleon, wishing to accord a mark of his good will to the persons who brought to him and the Empress, at Chateaulin, the different portions of the Breton costumes which their Majesties were pleased to accept, lately charged the Grand Chamberlain to send sixteen gold watches to the eight couples who composed the Breton deputation on that occasion.

M. Bianchi-Giovini, a well-known journalist of ultra-republican tendencies, who had been condemned, by the Criminal Court of Turin, to a year's imprisonment, for several violent articles against the Government, was set at liberty on the 10th, his time having expired.

M. de Lamartine intends leaving France; but he has not yet decided whether he will take up his residence in England or in Syria. In case he should go to Syria, he will occupy the house in which the eccentric Lady Stanhope resided, and in which he had his famous interview with her.

A gentleman in Hartford has received from a "repenting and forsaking sinner" in Rochester the sum of five dollars, out of which the writer says he cheated him, years ago. The "sinner" proposes to repay the sum fourfold, but is too poor just now; so he refunds the original amount to start with.

Judge Lee, of Norwich, Conn., and Anson G. Chester, of Syracuse, N. Y., have respectively consented to deliver an oration and a poem at the bi-centennial celebration of the settlement of Norwich. The event, however, won't happen till September, 1859.

The Rev. Dr. Young, who died lately at Zanesville, Ohio, left charitable bequests amounting to $20,000, to build a church, establish a worthy negro in business, to relieve a Bible Society, and to help the friends of the Wesleyan University.

The festivities of the Winter season have begun at Madrid somewhat earlier than usual. The Countess de Montijo, mother of the Empress of the French, who during the Summer months got her palace adorned at immense expense, had commenced receiving company.

The Pope has issued a bull excommunicating M. Loos, who has just been elected Archbishop of Utrecht, and all who by their acts, counsel, or approbation, took part in his election. The cause of this excommunication is that the Archbishop is a Jansenist.

M. Braga has written a new opera for Milan, entitled "Imperia." M. Braga is one of the most promising new composers of Italy. Madame Ferraris, the favorite dancer of the Grand Opera, will shortly appear in a new ballet at St. Petersburg, entitled "Les Dryades."

The marriage of Lord Ashburton with Miss Stewart Mackenzie, youngest daughter of the Hon. Mrs. Stewart Mackenzie, and granddaughter of Lord Seaforth, was performed in London three weeks since by special license. The Bishop of Oxford officiated at the religious solemnity.

The Boston *Advertiser* has seen a private letter from Hon. Charles Sumner, to a friend in Milton, Mass., dated at Worms, Nov. 8, 1858, in which Mr. Sumner speaks in encouraging terms of the state of his health, anticipating a speedy recovery. A week previously he had been in Munich.

Michael Phelan, of this City, proposes, through *Porter's Spirit*, to accept the challenge of Roberts, the English billiard champion, for a stake of not less than $5,000, and $10,000 if Roberts desires it; the play to take place in New-York; the game to be the three-ball French carom.

M. Galeotti, the opera agent, has left Paris for Italy, to conclude engagements for London with the leading *artistes* of several of the principal theatres. It appears that the contest between the two Italian Opera Houses will be carried on with unusual vigor.

G. P. R. James has been formally installed British Consul on the Rialto for the Venetian territory, in succession to Mr. Harris, whom Earl Malmesbury, on his last tenure of office, placed there, waiting for promotion.

Mr. Brooks, light keeper at Faulkner's Island, who so nobly rescued the crew of the wreck schooner *M. F. Webb*, last week, says that he could have saved all the party had he been provided with a life-boat and the assistance of one man.

Señor Don Louis Molina, the new Minister from Costa Rica, formerly resided at Washington for several years, first as *Chargé* from the same Republic, and more recently in conjunction with Signor Escalente.

A public subscription has been opened for erecting a statue to the late Ary Scheffer, at Dordrecht, in Holland, his native place, and a Committee for promoting it has been formed in Paris.

The Jesuits have sent eight missionaries to China, five to Syria, and others to South America and Madagascar. Several brethren of the Ecoles Chretiennes have also gone to Constantinople.

Generals Changarnier and Bedeau have gone, for a few days' shooting, to the chateau of Count Louis de Merode, at Loverval, near Charlero.

The effects of the late Mr. Harley, the comedian, are announced for sale. An interesting collection of theatrical reminiscences is being catalogued by Mr. Robins, who has the conduct of the business.

Judge Thomas, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, has sent his resignation to Gov. Banks, to take effect from Jan. 1, 1859. He was appointed by Gov. Clifford, six years hence.

The Colonial Committee of the Church of Scotland have deputed the Rev. William Shaw, of Ayr, to officiate in Paris.

Alfred Crowquill has undertaken to illustrate a new tale, by Mr. J. F. Smith, entitled "The Substance and the Shadow."

The Rev. G. Hills, who is at present in London, has not as yet accepted the Bishopric of Columbia, and it considered doubtful that he will accept it.

Mr. John Vanderpoel, bearer of dispatches, sailed from this port in the brig *Nuckerson*, yesterday, for Maderia, *via* Lisbon.

Madame George Sands is about to prosecute a provincial newspaper editor in France for making statements respecting her private life which she considers libelous.

The Hon. John Forsyth, late United States Minister to Mexico, is in Washington.

It is stated that Madame Bosio contemplates returning to this country.

Sir E. B. Lytton signifies his acceptance of the Rectorship of Glasgow University.

A letter from Venice states that the Archduke Maximilian will pass the Winter at Milan.

Lady Morgan is about to give a portion of her "Memoirs," to the world.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The case of a young lady in a trance is narrated in the Boston *Journal*. The name of the girl is unknown. She took passage on the Fall River Railroad cars a day or two ago, complained of illness and was left at Bridgewater, where she took lodgings at a hotel. As she did not appear the next morning the landlord went to her room and knocked, but received no answer. He then had the door opened and found the young lady in bed and apparently in a sound sleep. Efforts were made to awaken her but they were unsuccessful, and physicians were called in. Their efforts to restore her to consciousness were ineffectual, and she remained in the same condition as she was found on Tuesday morning. The physicians say that there are no evidences of poison about her, and they do not know what to make of the case.

A new project is broached to do away with the famous Rock Island (Ill.) Bridge trouble. An engineer has been examining the slough between Moline and Rock Island. After a thorough investigation, he has given it as his opinion, that it can be made navigable for steamboats, at an expense not exceeding $100,000. His plan is to construct a lock at the foot of the dam at Moline, and place a draw in the slough. With some little excavation of rock at the upper end of the slough, and the construction of a lock, no doubt is entertained but that it can be made navigable at all seasons of the year for the largest boats which float on the Mississippi.

A curé of Issoverdi, near Genoa, taking umbrage at the gay dresses worn by some of his fair parishioners, launched out in the pulpit into a furious denunciation of vanity; but, instead of questioning the taste of the parties, he questioned their virtue. Great indignation was felt by the women at a suggestion conveyed in anything but diplomatic terms, and an action was brought forthwith against the curé. The latter pleaded in vain that he had been carried away by the spirit of eloquence; in fact, that he had made the suggestion in a Pickwickian sense; he has been condemned to five days' imprisonment and 10 francs fine.

A novel wedding has occurred at Appleby, Eng. Between the bridegroom and the bride walked a *femme-de-chambre*, with an infant in her arms, the illicit offspring of the unblushing pair. The "happy couple" were in due time made one in the "honorable estate," the child was christened, and the bride-mother churched; but here the happiness of the day was clouded, for on leaving "Hymen's porch" the bridegroom presented himself at the Shire Hall, before the county magistrates, by whom he was convicted in the penalty of £1 0s. 9d. for poaching, with the alternative of sighing away his honeymoon alone in Appleby Jail.

Porter's *Spirit of the Times* states that more American racers are to be shipped to England. Robert Harlan, of Cincinnati, has just purchased a fine three-year old and two-year-old, with the view of running them next season on the English turf. The three-year-old was purchased from Mr. J. L. Bradley, of Lexington, Ky., and is a filly named *Des Chiles*, by Imp. *Glencoe*, dam *Brown Kitty*, by *Birmingham*. The two-year-old is also a filly, by *Star Davis*, dam *Theatress*, by *Muckle John*. She is known by the name of *Cincinnati*.

From Bordeaux we learn that a barrister, M. Gergères, has found in the archives of that capital of Gascony proof that the city was originally planned by a Jewish colony of emigrants, after the capture of Jerusalem by Titus; all the leading features of the town, the distribution of its streets and principal buildings, being a fac simile of the map of the Hebrew metropolis before its destruction.

An extraordinary trial has opened in the first civil chamber in Paris. Twelve homœopathic doctors have commenced an action for 50,000 francs damages from an allopathic medical journal, for an attack upon their system of medicine. It is the virtues of that system which they desire to establish, and not a pecuniary claim, for they promise to give the money to the poor.

A young woman, Ellen Wheaton, who has forsaken the Shaker community at Pleasant Hills, Ky., has made her appearance in Rochester, asking for aid. She was brought up by the Shakers, but became weary of their way of life. All the aid she was able to discover in Rochester was received from the police, who accommodated her with a cell in the Station-house.

Last Thanksgiving Day there was a curious row in a Detroit Church. The Rev. Mr. Hogarth spoke in strong condemnation of Slavery, and among his hearers was the United States Marshal, John S. Bogg. The Marshal left his pew and walked out of the church, followed by one other disgusted gentleman. The minister finished his discourse as if nothing had happened.

Quebec has become a dangerous place to live in. The *Mercury* says: "The City Council, which often sits under a guard of fifty police, was again besieged last night, and the flour stores have been threatened by riotous assemblies of the people. These are the circumstances under which the navigation closes and the Winter commences in this city.

It is stated that France intends to extend her dominion in Africa to the banks of the Niger, and has with that view adopted a plan proposed by M. Faidherbe, Governor of Senegal.

The Wesleyan Methodists of Canada have selected several clergymen of their denomination as missionaries for the recently discovered gold regions on Fraser's River.

A young teacher, S. J. Bowne, committed suicide at Brooksville, Miss., Nov. 18, by shooting himself. No cause known.

The Chicago *Press and Tribune* Company have failed for $100,000, but have obtained an extension for four years, and will go on.

The sale of the Boston Household edition of the Waverley Novels has reached 130,000 volumes.

It is proposed to erect a new City Hall in Chicago, at a cost of $200,000.

OBITUARY.

A grand gathering of Italian refugees have followed to the grave the funeral at Montmartre of Col. Gallieno, late commandant of the National Guard at Rome. He led 2,000 of that militia into Lombardy against Nugent, whom he encountered under the walls of Vicenza. He subsequently took part in the city's defence against Oudinot. General Ulloa of Venice, Galetti, once Prime Minister; Tibaldi, Marchese St. Gallo, who married Prince Canino's daughter, and a brother of Antonelli, (of different politics,) were among the throng of mourners.

The late Prince of Lichtenstein, who died recently at Eisgrub, was in his sixty-third year. He succeeded his father, John Joseph, in 1836, and married in 1831 the Countess Frances de Kinsky. He leaves eight daughters, one of whom is married to Prince Alexander of Schönburg-Hartenstein, and another to the Hereditary Prince of Schwarzenburg.

Mr. Samuel Mulliken, of Newburyport, Mass., an old bank cashier, died Nov. 30, in his 90th year. He retired from bank service in 1851, after forty years' duty.

Mr. Wm. Smee, who for nearly 28 years filled the post of Chief Accountant of the Bank of England, has just died at the age of 63. He had been more than 57 years in the service.

The Newly-Opened Trade with the East—Its Results upon our Pacific States and upon Mexico.

From the Washington Union.

Events are conspiring in every part of the world to give great importance to our possessions on the Pacific slope. Hitherto one-third of the entire population of the world have been shut in from intercourse with other nations, in China and Japan. The exclusive and seclusive policy of both these countries has now all at once been abandoned, and the western coasts of the Pacific Ocean are about to become as active with the hum of commerce as the northern coasts of the Atlantic. We doubt if the commercial activity of the United States, England, Holland and Sweden will hereafter at all compare with that of the Chinese and Japanese nations; now that scope has been given to the enterprise of these people, and a freer intercourse with European and American merchants has been legalized. The population of these countries vastly exceeds that of the commercial nations of Europe, and the trade carried on in their waters will probably exceed, in the course of a few years, that of all the American and European ports of the Atlantic, in as great a degree as the number of their people exceeds that of the populations of the commercial nations of Christendom.

It is impossible to over-estimate the magnitude of the trade which, in the course of the next ten years, will have grown up between these two populations on the one side, and the European and American cities on the other. To predict that in the course of time it will *equal in magnitude and value the present entire trade between the nations of the Christian world*, would hardly be extravagant. As it is this last trade that has built up London, New-York, Paris, Amsterdam and the other great cities of Europe and America into their present proportions and wealth, it is natural to suppose that immense marts of commerce will soon grow up on our Pacific coast. The shortest route by many hundred miles from the ports of China and Japan to London, and the shortest by more than a thousand miles from these ports to New-York, lies across the Pacific to California, and thence by the routes over Central America. The most direct routes, still shorter, lie directly across our Continent from our Pacific ports. These circumstances cannot fail to attract an immense population to our Pacific States; and, acting in conjunction with the influence of the gold and silver deposits which lie along that whole coast, and the natural tendency of our agricultural population to emigrate and colonize in that direction, an accumulation of population on those coasts more rapid than has ever before been known in the history of human migration cannot fail to result.

The great width of our continent in the higher latitudes, and the formidable obstacles to easy and rapid intercourse of the people on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts presented by the rugged mountains north of the 25th parallel, gave unusual importance to the transit routes south of that line, and will exert a very great influence in concentrating population in Southern California and along our most feasible lines of overland communication through Arizona, New-Mexico and Texas.

A diversion from this route of trade and travel may be made by the British Government, by means of its great railroad enterprise projected from the lakes to Victoria, and it is said that an excellent portage for a military and wagon transit route can be found within our own northern boundary, between the navigable waters of the tributaries of the Missouri and Columbia rivers, scarcely more than four hundred miles in extent. An early exploration is to be made, we understand, of this whole route, from which great public advantage may be derived.

But, after all, there can be no doubt that the cheapest lines of communication with our Pacific settlements and the chief tides of travel, will pass over the lower latitudes of the continent. In the course of years this movement will exert an immense influence upon the affairs of Mexico; a region of country which will sooner or later loom up into immense importance under the influence of the trade of China and Japan, and the rapid growth of population upon the Pacific slope. The pestilential vapors of the narrow portions of the continent will always impose more or less disadvantage upon the transits through Panama and Nicaragua, and Mexico will constitute the bridge over which the chief intercourse between the Atlantic and Pacific ports and populations must have their passage. *It is probable that Mexico may lie for several years longer the prey of contending factions, the victim of anarchy and lawlessness*; but sooner or later the necessities of the greatest commerce which the world has yet seen, and the convenience of a mightier migration to and fro than has ever yet been known in international or intercontinental intercourse, will reduce it to the dominion of civilization, government, and law, and convert it, with the aid of its native resources of climate, soil, and mineral wealth, into one of the most flourishing and important regions of the habitable earth.

The Sorrows of an Unfortunate Irish Lover.

From the London Times.

Mr. JOHN CARDEN, of Barnane, that inexorable lover, is again before the Court, and by his own act. This time, however, it is to the tribunal of public opinion that he has made appeal, and there is no reason why his complaint should not be entertained. It may seem somewhat strange at first sight that any gentleman should care to expose himself thus to ridicule and the laughter of his fellows, but, of course, so far the point is within his own discretion. Mr. CARDEN will have it so, and so be it. But what are we to say upon such a case? With MR. BRIGHT and his Reform bill, with MR. GLADSTONE and his Ionian Mission, with LOUIS NAPOLEON and his Press prosecutions, we know how to deal; but what on earth is to be said about this unfortunate Irish Damon. Mr. JOHN CARDEN is over head and ears in love with a young lady, who, as it would appear, won't have him. That may prove very bad taste on her part: but what is to be done? What counsel can the British Empire give to poor MR. CARDEN in this period of his desolation? Romeo, in a reported case which is somewhat analogous to this Tipperary Idyll, took poison; but we must not lose sight of the important distinction that Juliet was, as stated, partial to her lover, and so he might reasonably hope that his better course would be to take a short cut to an eternity of cooing—to a region, in short, where ladies never lose their figure, nor gentlemen their hair. The cases of Abelard and Heloise, and of Paul and Virginia, scarcely furnish us with any useful hints for our guidance in this distressing case; but perhaps from that of Werther and Charlotte a suggestion may be derived. Werther jumped at conclusions and blew out his brains; but, surely, had he waited a few years until Charlotte's figure had "spread," he might have rejoiced that he had withdrawn his finger from the fatal trigger in time. Mr. CARDEN had better make up his mind to remain a little longer with us in this troublesome world; for, after all, as has been well remarked by a very profound philosopher, "it is always time to cut your throat, but if your throat is once cut, there are certain difficulties in the way of reconsidering your determination." So far Smelfungus; but we, who have arrived at that period of life when men are content to leave Amaryllis unimportuned in her shady bower, nor desire in any way to meddle with Neæra's hair, tangled or untangled, would venture in plain prose to remind Mr. CARDEN that the British Islands contain probably 3,000,000 of good-looking young women, who, for the most part, in temper and conduct can be made pretty much what their husbands choose to make them, and they certainly, save in very exceptional cases, will pay back a hundred fold affection and solicitude. In Ireland alone there are, at a not unreasonable estimate, 1,000,000 of human beings who fall under this category. Now, we are far from saying that Mr. CARDEN would do well to rush from a "*grande passion*" into a hovel, and select a peasant as the companion of his toils, because a young lady won't have him; but surely the British Empire may venture, without presumption, to suggest to him that, as it appears he is quite unable to take care of himself, the next best thing he can do is to find some rational, respectable person of his own class, who will be at the trouble of looking after him, and, above all things, prevent him from troubling ladies with distasteful applications, and from writing letters to the newspapers about the state of his heart. If there were a slight spice of the Mrs. Caudle element in the composition of his future consort, it would be well.

It is very strange to find a gentleman who, as we are informed, is not on the sunny side of a fiftieth birthday, who is in possession of a reasonably good income and estate, and who has, therefore, social duties to discharge, whimpering about the world like a lovesick schoolboy. One whiff of manly resolution, and he would get over it. He is obviously in want of a little wholesome occupation; now, suppose, in place of choosing ribands, he were to set himself in chase of Ribandmen; he might do the State some service, and possibly succeed in obliterating the recollection of his woes. Time was when gentlemen in the like unhappy predicament used to betake themselves to the Holy Land and get their brains handsomely knocked out by a hard-fisted Saracen. Failing this desirable result, there was the resource of a hermitage, vegetable diet, horny knees, and the never-dying recollection of Amanda, who, during the process, had not improbably become a grandmother, sorely troubled with the rheumatics. In our own time there was the expedient of volunteering during the Peninsular War, and still later there were the trenches before Sebastopol. Mr. CARDEN appears to have nibbled at this last idea during the period of his enforced seclusion at Clonmel. He offered to serve as a private in the ranks of the English Army during that memorable campaign, if he were restored to liberty. The Government, however, was stony-hearted. Mr. CARDEN'S proposition was not entertained, but he was informed that, if he would engage not to annoy the young lady in any way, he might walk out of gaol whenever he pleased. It is unnecessary to say that this monstrous proposition was at once most indignantly declined. Mr. CARDEN persists in the belief that the object of his unrequited attachment is, in reality, favorably disposed to his suit, but that they are kept apart through the vile maneuvres of interested people. Under this impression, he sought an interview with Lord GOUGH, and the noble veteran appears to have received him with singular courtesy. The two gentlemen—one an old man, and the other certainly not a young one—fell a-talking upon the subject of young ladies in general, and Miss Blank in particular. Lord GOUGH gave it as his opinion "that the hearts of young girls were deceitful." The fine old soldier could manage an army well enough, but to regulate the movements and emotions of a young lady was a very different sort of undertaking. He told Mr. CARDEN, however, reasonably enough, as it would seem, that, after what had occurred, the opinion of the world would not permit the young lady to receive his addresses, even if she were disposed in her secret heart to entertain his suit. Lord GOUGH, true to his own straightforward, soldier-like character, added, "That in any case Mr. CARDEN would do well to take an open, not a clandestine, course." Acting upon this suggestion, Mr. CARDEN sought an interview with Mr. GOUGH, the gentleman at whose house the young lady was staying; but this was declined. He then commenced, or more properly speaking persisted in, the proceedings which were brought to a conclusion the other day in the Police-office at Dublin. Upon these, as they have already been made the subject of comment in our columns, we need offer no further remark. The sort of protest which we publish this day might, if Mr. CARDEN so pleased—and if he be a wise man he will so please—crown this eventful history. Why should this gentleman persevere in a course which can only entail ridicule and derision upon his later years, if, indeed, consequences of a still graver kind do not follow from his senseless attempt to win the hand of a lady who has over and over again protested that she would have nothing to say to him?

For it is something beyond a joke when a gentleman of good station and position—formerly, we believe, if not now, a county magistrate, in possession of every advantage which should render life respectable and respected—is compelled to confess that he has been guilty of an act of unmanly, not to say of treacherous, violence towards an unoffending lady, and that he has, therefore, been rightly consigned to a felon's gaol. It is grievous to see that when liberated from imprisonment he still persists in the idea which led him into the midst of this sea of troubles. It is by the indulgence of a single idea that men run mad. The presence of one overpowering idea, sufficiently strong to overrule all others, and which refuses to receive color or modification from external impressions, is madness. This is the great danger to which, according to our apprehension, Mr. CARDEN stands exposed. It is a pitiful spectacle to see a gentleman of his age and position exhibiting to all comers the spectacle of his lacerated mind. We speak of this matter in a jocular tone, for if any gentleman were seriously to express his opinion upon Mr. CARDEN'S conduct throughout the affair upon the supposition that he is in his right mind, it would be difficult indeed to suppress expressions of strong disgust and indignation. Let Mr. CARDEN, then, bethink himself in time, take to draining his fields, to building cottages for his poor, to shooting woodcocks, to the suppression of the system of shooting landlords,—to anything, in short which will give him occupation and amusement, and so rid his mind of that perilous stuff with which it is now charged. If this won't do,—the case is a desperate one, or we should not propose so desperate a course,—let him take to poetry, and try the exhausting effect of two sonnets per diem. Let him celebrate his cruel mistress in tuneful numbers, and make Barnane in our time more famous than ever was Vaucluse of yore. Let him say, with dear old BERANGER:

"Pour immortaliser Adèle,
Si des chants m'étaient inspirés,
Mes vers, où je ne peindrais qu'elle
A jamais seraient admirés.
Puissent ainsi dans la mémoire
Nos deux noms se graver un jour!
Je n'ai point l'amour de la gloire,
Mais j'ai beaucoup, beaucoup d'amour."

Why not hand down to the latest generations in tuneful immortality the names of JOHN CARDEN and ——? What a revenge!

The Island of Navaza—Hayti and the United States.

From the London Times, 17th.

The details of a grievance said to have been sustained lately by the Haytian Government at the hands of the Washington Cabinet have just transpired, and seem not without importance, although the case will probably be found to have arisen from the absence of sufficient explanations. About a year back a party of American citizens established themselves in the island of Navaza, about 36 miles from the Haytian coast, and which is claimed as a dependency of that country. Their object was to ship cargoes of an inferior kind of guano found in great abundance there. On learning the fact the Haytian Government sent two Commissioners to examine. They found a regular establishment, consisting of a wharf, boats, houses, and fifty workmen provided with a couple of four-pounders and other weapons, and that guano was being actively collected. Thereupon the Haytian Government sent a formal protest to the American agent at Port-au-Prince to be forwarded to Washington, and waited the arrival of orders to the interlopers to withdraw. On the 15th of August last, however, two American men-of-war, the *Saratoga* and another, visited Hayti, and notified that, so far from the Washington Cabinet having any intention to comply with the request made, the vessels had come to protect the alleged intruders, and *to warn the Government of Hayti not to interfere with them*. The ground assigned was that by an act of Congress, of Aug. 18, 1856, the American Government had been authorized to protect citizens of the United States who may discover guano on any island "not within the lawful jurisdiction of any other Government." Having given this notice, the *Saratoga*, without waiting any reply, sailed off. The Haytian Government then sent a new protest to Washington, and in this position the affair at present stands. It is evident from the notice given by the *Saratoga* that the United States is disposed to deny the Haytian jurisdiction. On the other hand, Hayti asserts that upon that point, both from historical precedents and actual facts, there can be no question. Happily, matters of this description are now beyond the possibility of permanent dispute, since the laws that regulate them are well defined. The United States showed in the analogous case that occurred with Peru about five years back, that they were prepared to deal with such cases according to exact and liberal interpretations, and there is reason to anticipate that, if the Haytian proofs are as irrefragable as they are represented and believed to be, there will be no resolution to set them at defiance merely by the exercise of the strong hand.

French in Asia—Operations of the Fleet at Turon.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following report received by the Minister of Marine from Vice-Admiral RIGAULT DE GENOUILLY, the Commander-in-Chief of the expedition in China:

BAY OF TOURANE, Sept. 17, 1858.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE: I have the honor to inform you that the orders of the Emperor have been executed as regards the capture and occupation of the forts of Turon. The French naval division, which had been joined by the *Dordogne*, and by the Spanish steamer *El Cano*, having on board 450 troops from the Philippine Islands, left Yu-li Kan on the morning of the 30th ult., and anchored at Turon on the evening of the following day. On the 1st of September I sent a written summons to the governor of the forts to deliver them up, and gave him two hours to consider of it. Not receiving any reply, I attacked at the same time all the forts which command the anchorage, and the two, built by French engineers, which defend the entrance of the river. All the positions pointed out for the different vessels were taken up in the most perfect order. The moment the signal to commence firing was seen at the masthead of the *Nemesis*, all the vessels opened their broadsides. At the end of a vigorous cannonade of half an hour, the forts which defended the anchorage were silenced. Detachments from the *Nemesis*, the *Phlégéton* and the *Primauglet*, under the command of Captain REYNAUD, immediately landed, and scaled the walls, and carried them, amid the cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" I accompanied this column. A short time after the Spanish and French troops landed, and I formed them into line close to the forts. While these forts were being attacked by the large vessels, three of our gun-boats, the *Mitraille*, *Fusée* and *Alarme*, and the Spanish steamer *El Cano*, cannonaded the forts at the entrance of the river. The easternmost of those forts blew up in about half-an-hour after the commencement of the attack, and the greater part of the curtain was thrown into the ditch. After having personally reconnoitred, under the escort of a company of Spanish chasseurs, a place suitable for a camp near the largest of the forts, I therein established all the French troops, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel REYNAUD, and the Spanish battalion under Colonel OSCARITZ. The principal works were occupied by the seamen under the command of Captain RIBOUT. Although I had taken the precaution not to move any of the troops until sunset, and they had only two hours' march, the heat was so severe that several of the soldiers died from fatigue. In the night of the 1st September, Commandant REYNAUD, assisted by the sub engineer and hydrographer PLOIX, sounded the south-western part of the bay, in order to be able on the following morning to bring the gunboats close to the western fort, which still held out. At daybreak, the five gunboats, the *Alarme*, *Avalanche*, *Dragonne*, *Fusée* and *Mitraille*, and the Spanish steamer *El Cano*, under the direction of Captain RAYNAUD had taken up their new positions, and in about half an hour after their fire had been opened the fort blew up. Immediately afterwards, Commandant JAUREGUIBERRY advanced up the river at the head of a flotilla of armed boats, which had remained stationed near the eastern fort. The *Dragonne* and the *El Cano* then left the bay of Turon, and anchored near the camp between the Peninsula and the island of Cham Callao, thus covering the left of the expeditionary corps, which had its right supported by the eastern fort. Being strongly fixed in this position, I waited the approach of the Annamite army, which, according to information collected by our missionaries, was to march on us with a force of 40,000 men. Up to the present time this army has not made its appearance. The western fort and all the other works were, previous to the attack, in a perfect state of repair; all of them were mounted with very heavy bronze and iron guns. The former are the most numerous, and in general they are very fine pieces. All of them are fitted with the elevating screws, and the whole *matériel* is far superior to any we have seen in China. The western fort, in addition to its armament, contained a number of bronze six and nine pounders field pieces, and they are all mounted on high-wheeled carriages well suited for the bad roads of the country. All the bronze guns have been removed on board the vessels, but the iron ones have been destroyed. I have put aside two magnificent bronze pieces, one to be presented to the Emperor and the other to the Queen of Spain. The small arms found are not worthy of remark; all of them are the common muskets manufactured in France and Belgium. The powder, of which we have taken a considerable quantity, is of English manufacture, and has probably been either purchased at Singapore or Hong Kong. All the preparations which had been made show that the Annamian Government expected an attack.

The *Moniteur* adds:

"France has vainly attempted since the commencement of the present century to reopen relations with Cochin China. The pitiless severity with which our missionaries have been constantly treated has led our vessels of war to the coast of the kingdom of Annam, but their efforts to enter into relations with the Government, or to obtain any mitigation of the violence complained of have been unavailing. In 1856 the Emperor's Government charged a special agent with a mission to Tourane to make a fresh attempt to overcome the blind obstinacy of the Court of Annam, but that agent was not even permitted to land, and he was compelled to quit the coast without being able to transmit to Hué the message of which he was the bearer. These attempts were generally followed by fresh persecutions; against he missionaries still more rigorous than the ones previously practised, and a Bishop, M. DIAS, was put to death, after having undergone the most frightful tortures. The Emperor's Government could not allow its overtures to be thus haughtily rejected, or that its solicitude should be made a cause for persecution, and an expedition was resolved on. The Spanish Government, which had similar grounds of complaint against the Court of Anam, eagerly agreed to coöperate in the object of the expedition, under the command of Vice-Admiral RIGAULT DE GENOUILLY, by placing at his disposal a regiment from Manila, and a vessel of war. The report which we have published makes known the first results obtained in the Bay of Tourane by the united flags of France and Spain."

South Pass Wagon Road Expedition.

From the St. Louis Republican, Nov. 29.

Superintendent F. W. LANDER, of the United States Overland Wagon Road Expedition arrived here yesterday from the Rocky Mountains, and we are enabled to lay before our readers valuable information of this important route, the more difficult mountain sections of which have been explored, surveyed and carried to completion during the contingencies of the Mormon war. Under the appropriation of $350,000, placed in charge of the Department of In erior, for the construction of a wagon road to California, for the benefit of the overland emigration, an expedition was organized in the Spring of 1857, of which Colonel W. M. F. MAGRAW was Superintendent, FRED. W. LANDER, Chief Engineer, and J. R. ANNAN, Disbursing Agent. The present Superintendent went in advance of the main expedition, with a small party, to explore and lay out the road as Chief Engineer.

The expedition had traveled without an escort, and the working parties were placed in the country of the friendly Shoshonees, without anticipation of molestation from any quarter. The Mormons had often assured Mr. LANDER, who is the well known Pacific Railroad explorer, and especially when in the country the year before that, even in event of difficulty with Government, they would never harm or prevent the progress of any work of public utility like that on which he was engaged. In fact, a few weeks later, after the return of the Mormons from their migratory movements toward the South, about fifty of them came up and worked throughout the season on the wagon road.

The road was completed early in October. It is three hundred and fifty miles in length, extending from the South Pass in a direction South of West, to City Rocks, near the head of Humboldt River, and being equally favorable for the passage of both the California and Oregon emigrant travel. Some idea of the amount of the work performed by the expedition, may be gained from the following schedule: Forty miles of heavy yellow pine timber cut out and removed; seven bridges, two block-houses and two corrals erected; 92,000 cubic yards of earth, loose rock and ledge excavated and placed in embankment; 3,000 miles traveled by the same set of mules which started from the State. A light traveling wagon train passed over the new road from the South Pass to the City Rocks, 35 miles per day; heavily loaded trains 25 and 30 miles per day. Emigrants can camp where they choose, and find wood, water and grass abundant.

The Wabash at Constantinople.

The Paris *Pays* gives the following explanation of the appearance of the *Wabash* frigate at Constantinople:

"The journals of the Turkish capital, in order to account for the visit of the American vessel, have advanced these facts: The Turkish Government some time back sent to New-York a superior officer of the Ottoman navy to have a screw line-of-battle ship built in one of the American ports. This officer, to his great surprise, found that there were no building yards large enough to undertake such a construction. It was, at the same time, explained to him, that, after numerous experiments and a serious examination of the question, the American Government had given up building line-of-battle ships, and had advantageously replaced them by large screw frigates, costing much less. He was also told that in order to enable the Sultan to judge of those vessels, one of the finest in the Union, the *Wabash*, should be sent to the Bosphorus." Another journal of the same city makes the following statement: "In 1857, Commodore BRUCE arrived at the Turkish capital in the American frigate *Congress*, of 48 guns. The Sultan, having visited the vessel, was struck with the beauty of her form, and afterwards conceiving the idea of possessing a screw line-of-battle ship of 130 guns, wished to have her built in America. For that purpose he sent Rear Admiral MEHEMET PACHA to that country to make the necessary arrangements. The President of the United States was anxious to gratify the wishes of the Sultan, and for that purpose instituted a Commission composed of the most distinguished officers and engineers in the American navy, who drew up a report on the subject and decided on the plan of the Ottoman ship, which was to be of the same proportions as the American frigate *Niagara*, that is to say 329 English feet in length. The President, wishing to let the Sultan see a vessel constructed on the model proposed for his line-of-battle ship, gave orders to Commodore LAVALETTE to proceed to Constantinople with the *Wabash*, a frigate built on the same lines as the *Niagara*."

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Dec. 2.

Before Judge Nelson.

THE SLAVER HAIDEE—MOTION TO DISCHARGE.

A motion was made this morning by Mr. Joachimsen, counsel for the crew of the slaver *Haidee*, that the men be discharged from custody, on the ground that, as all the facts which the Government must prove to convict the prisoners under the other indictments against them had been proved on their previous trial, they could not be tried under the other indictments.

Mr. Sedgwick said he supposed

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at fifty cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera—La Traviata.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Ravels.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Twenty Minutes with a Tiger.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—School for Scandal—Blue and Cherry.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Child of the Regiment—Clari.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Sands, Nathan's & Co.'s Troupe of American, French and German Artists.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Richard Hoffmire—The Rag Pickers of New-York—Bonnie Fish Wife.

BOWERY THEATRE—Dred—The Four Lovers—The Wizard Skiff.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Zavistowski's Juvenile Ballet and Pantomimic Troupe.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A.M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at A.M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The mails by the steamship *Illinois*, for the Isthmus of Panama, Western Coast of South America, California, Oregon, Washington, and the Sandwich Islands, will close at the New-York Post-Office, on Monday next, at 1 o'clock.

The European mail by the *City of Baltimore*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-morrow, at 10½ A.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The trial of the sixty-two indicted Ex-City officials, including Ex-Mayor Wood, which was to have commenced yesterday, was put off till the next term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in consequence of an insufficiency of Jurors. Only seventeen Jurors answered to their names, while not less than three hundred would have been necessary, as each of the defendants has the right of five peremptory challenges. The case will probably be called again on Monday, when another term of the Court commences.

Besides a large amount of routine business, several matters of more than usual interest were acted on last evening in the Board of Councilmen. Mr. Arcularius offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Counsel to the Corporation to prepare the proper form of contracts, and ordering the City Inspector to advertise immediately for proposals for cleaning the streets and avenues of the City forthwith. The Street Commissioner stated, in a communication replying to official inquiries from the Board, that the reasons of delay in repairing the City Hall were that there was no money appropriated for that purpose, and, secondly, that when the work was ordered to be done there was not sufficient time to complete it before Winter came on. The conditions on which the Hudson River Railroad is to be permitted to run small cars on its track were confirmed, and an interesting and important report with reference to the Woman's State Hospital adopted.

The Police Commissioners yesterday filled the vacancy in the Board, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Pelatiah Perit, by the election of Lebbius B. Ward. The term for which Mr. Perit was chosen will expire on the 1st of May next. The new Commissioner is a Republican.

Mr. Israel Fulda, lately of No. 170 Sixth-street, having become embarrassed in his worldly circumstances, attempted to change his business location from this City to Philadelphia, intending to carry with him such worldly effects as he could conveniently gather together as a basis of trade. He succeeded in shipping, on the 17th inst., five trunks, containing fancy and dry goods, but his attempt to repeat the experiment two days afterwards, with too little attention to the forms in such cases, excited suspicion, and the second load of five trunks was seized by the police, and delivered to the Property Clerk at the head-quarters in Broome-street. The arrival, on Wednesday, of sundry attachments upon the goods, from persons claiming unpaid bills thereon, explained the mystery of the affair. The attachments are likely to hold both the goods and Mr. Fulda for settlement of accounts.

General Paez yesterday embarked for Venezuela, on board the United States steamer *Atlanta*, one of the vessels chartered by the Government for the Paraguay expedition. On board the steamer *Caledonia*, which left in company with the *Atlanta*, are the five members of the Venezuela Commission. He was escorted to the steamer by a detachment of military.

Yesterday afternoon Peter Cooper presented the medals awarded to the pupils of the Public Schools for proficiency in drawing, penmanship, &c., at the Fair, which has been open for some days past at the Cooper Institute. The medals range in value from $5 to $25. Mr. Cooper made an address at the conclusion of the awards.

The funeral of the late Benjamin F. Butler took place yesterday at the Mercer-street Church, of which he was for twenty years a member. The Rev. Drs. Bethune and Adams, the Rev. Dr. Skinner, former Pastor of the Church, and the Rev. Dr. Sprague, of Albany, to whose congregation Mr. Butler at one time belonged, took part in the service.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce took place yesterday, at which a letter was submitted from Mr. Secretary Cobb, upon the subject of the reciprocity of a treaty with Canada in flour; he decides that wheat must be the growth of Canada in order to come within the free list. A report on the subject of employing steam on the Canals was adopted, strongly in favor of the movement. The subject of collisions at sea came up in the shape of a communication from the Philadelphia Board of Trade, and measures were taken to memorialize Congress upon the subject, to secure proper international regulations which should be just to all concerned.

The Captains of two canal boats were, yesterday, arrested by the Harbor Police, charged with having stolen portions of the cargoes they were bringing to the City.

Ex-Governor Stevens, of Washington Territory, delivered an address last evening before the Geographical Society, at the Historical Society's room in Second-avenue. "The Geographical Features of the Northwestern Territories" was his theme, and he illuminated it with details of his personal experiences in the region to which it related. The audience was large.

The American Institute last evening amended its By-laws, by providing that the Managers shall hereafter hold office for one year, instead of three. All the members of the present Board, except Messrs. Adee and Turner, thereupon resigned. A new Board will be elected in February. The Hon. E. D. Morgan, Governor elect, was elected a corresponding member.

The Hon. Daniel E. Sickles was honored by a ball and a supper which was given to him by his friends at Niblo's Saloon last evening. An interesting account of the festive occasion will be found in our columns.

The streets of the City were in a horrible sloppy condition yesterday, but neither the mud, nor the rain, nor the east wind, were sufficient to prevent a procession of gorgeously-caparisoned elephants, in scarlet overcoats, marching past our office, accompanied by a band of musicians in a gilt chariot, and by a gay cavalcade. It was a vigorous attempt at Oriental magnificence, but the intention was probably to indicate the resources of some enterprising circus proprietor.

The friends of the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, in Boston, gave that Nestor of the Anti-Slavery Party a dinner at the Parker House, on Wednesday evening. Senator Wilson presided, and among the guests were Governor Banks, and the Hon. Chas. F. Adams. Mr. Giddings has been lecturing in Boston.

Mr. Lander, Superintendent of the South-Pass Wagon-road Expedition, has arrived at St. Louis, having completed his task. The Road was finished in October. It is 350 miles in length, extending from the South Pass southwesterly to City Rocks, near the head of Humboldt River. In preparing the road, the Superintendent received valuable assistance from the Mormons, some fifty of whom volunteered their services.

It is understood that the Administration will immediately take measures to concentrate in the Gulf of Mexico and upon the coast of Central America a large naval force. This step is considered necessary in view of the recent augmentations of the fleets of England, France and Spain—recent events rendering necessary a large display of armed vessels in various quarters. Secretary Toucey will recommend, in his forthcoming Annual Report, a large increase of the Navy—probably to the amount of twenty or thirty new vessels. The Secretary of War will also, probably, renew his recommendation for an increase of the regular Army, our extended frontier service calling for more troops than can now be made available.

The Washington *Star* states that M. Maguan, representative of the Juarez party in Mexico at Washington, is not seeking to negotiate a loan from this Government, but wishes to effect an official recognition of the Juarez Government, with a view of rendering it easier to procure a loan from individual capitalists—the security for such loan being the conveyance of titles to lands in Sonora. Señor Mata is now on his way to Washington as the accredited Minister of Juarez to our Government.

Indications of the approaching session of Congress begin to be apparent in Washington, in the rapid filling up of the city by members and strangers. The Message of the President is already in type, and advance copies, as usual, will be furnished to the Press of the leading cities simultaneously with its delivery to Congress. The Report of the Postmaster-General is already printed, and those of the other heads of Departments are understood to be in the hands of the printer. These various documents are looked for this year with more than usual interest.

The Legislature of South Carolina yesterday succeeded in electing a U. S. Senator, in the person of the Hon. James Chesnut, President of the State Senate. This election is a signal triumph of the Conservatives in the Legislature, and is believed to have been brought about through the influence of Senator Hammond, who was in Columbia yesterday. Ten ballots were had in all, in the last of which Chesnut received 92 votes, and Adams 54.

The Virginia Democratic State Convention assembled at Petersburg yesterday for the nomination of candidates for State officers. The attendance was very large, and the proceedings very excited. The whole day was spent in efforts to organize, and up to last evening the only officer chosen was the President.

The Senate of Hamburg has very handsomely recognized the conduct of the seamen who assisted in saving the rescued passengers of the *Austria*. To Capt. Rigaud, of the *Maurice*, and Capt. Funnemark, of the *Catarina*, gold medals have been awarded. Silver medals have been prepared for the mates of both vessels, while a pecuniary reward is to be given to the two crews. The entire testimonial amounts in value to $1,000. The presentation will be made through the medium of the two governments to which the vessels belong.

A negro was recently murdered in Northumberland County, Va., by being whipped to death by a party of persons engaged in illegal traffic with negroes, from whom they purchased stolen goods. The victim had informed against them, and they in consequence had received notice to quit the county within a limited period. Previous to leaving, they caught the informer, suspended him to a tree, built a slow fire under him, and then whipped him to death with switches. The perpetrators are under arrest.

The General Markets, yesterday, were inactive for Cotton, Wheat and Corn. Flour, Provisions, Sugars and Spirits Turpentine were in good demand. New-Orleans Molasses was less valuable. Freights were quiet.

Dodging the Issue.

The *Tribune* devotes a column to the demonstration of a point which no man has ever thought of doubting. It proves conclusively that the Republican Party was organized to prevent the extension of Slavery into free Territories of the United States. It quotes from its resolutions and addresses, and gives copious references to its history, to establish that fact. It is especially and painfully emphatic in declaring that "Mr. Henry J. Raymond" was an active partaker in its action,—that he acquiesced in its principles, and that "no intimation was ever given prior to the Presidential election of 1856 that he in any way dissented from them." The *Tribune* is not quite as accurate as so dogmatic a print should be in saying that Mr. R. was "a prominent member of the Pittsburg Convention,"—inasmuch as he was not a member at all. But he did prepare an address, at the request of some who were members, which was afterwards adopted by the Convention; and we have no reason to suppose that he has changed his opinions in regard to a single principle or position which is therein set forth. The *Tribune* establishes beyond all controversy,—what no human being has ever thought of denying or doubting,—that the Republican Party did assert the power of Congress to exclude Slavery from the Territories by law,—that it advocated the exercise of that power in regard to Kansas,—and that this was the main practical purpose for which that party was organized. In all this the *Tribune* treads upon safe and stable ground. It has history to back it, and it is quite welcome to call "Mr. Henry J. Raymond" upon the stand to support its statements.

The *Tribune*, however, does not need to be informed that all this has nothing whatever to do with the specific point on which it opened a controversy with the Times. It saw fit to complain that we no longer pledged a blind devotion to the Republican Party—that we ventured even to hint doubts as to its future course, and to ask information as to its programme and its platform before we entered upon the open, unquestioning and unconditional support which alone conforms to the *Tribune's* notion of the duty of a public journal. We demanded to know what the Republican Party proposes to do *in the future*, rather than what it had been doing *in the past*. We demanded to know whether it proposed still to assert the power of Congress to prohibit Slavery in the Territories, and to insist upon the exercise of that power. And to this demand neither does the *Tribune*, nor any of the great leaders of the Party, vouchsafes any reply. The Oracles are dumb. Yet the *Tribune* says "the great body of the Party still believe it their right and their paramount duty to resist the extension of Slavery." So do we. *But how?* Through Congressional legislation? By the action of the Federal Government? The *Tribune* is probably aware that the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that Congress has no constitutional right thus to legislate upon the subject. We desire to know whether the Republican Party proposes to make war upon that decision,—to ride over it in its practical action,—or to break down the Court, either by changing its constitutional structure,—by legislation, which shall nullify its decrees, or by bringing its party machinery to bear upon its composition. It would be very pleasant doubtless,—we hope the *Tribune* finds it so,—to assume that the party will find, or make, some satisfactory issue on this subject some time or other,—and in that faith to swear allegiance to it in the dark,—for better or worse,—through thick and thin. But it does not happen to be our style of conducting a public journal. When the party gets ready to take clear and distinct ground upon this point, we shall be ready to decide whether we shall act with it or not. And meantime we shall be duly grateful for such glimmerings of light as the *Tribune* itself may be able to throw upon the subject. It is all very well to deal in generalities,—to proclaim hostility to the Slave Power,—and to promise incessant war upon its attempts at aggrandizement. All this amuses party dupes,—gains time for party leaders, and conveys to the world at large a splendid idea of consistency and devotion to principle. But political action is a practical matter. Governments and parties act through measures and specific forms of proceeding. And what we wish to know is, *by what practical action* the Republican Party proposes to accomplish the laudable results which the *Tribune* says it has in view.

This is one point on which we have solicited information. There is another upon which the *Tribune* seems still more disinclined to give explicit and distinct replies. It proclaimed the other day open and eternal war upon the existence of Slavery. It now attempts to dodge this point. The paragraphs we quoted, it says, were mainly "those of an anonymous correspondent." They were anonymous precisely as everything in the *Tribune* is anonymous. Part of them were from a leading Editorial and part from a Washington letter, headed "From *our own* correspondent." If the *Tribune* can ever commit itself in any way, that result would seem to be accomplished by this method. When its "own" Washington correspondent proclaims that "the struggle against the slaveholding aristocracy will continue so long as that aristocracy exists,"—that "the Anti-Slavery agitation will not stop until the slaveholding aristocracy is *subdued and suppressed*,"—*that its "suppression and abolition as a nuisance and disgrace to the country"* will be insisted on, and that "our Southern friends may as well understand, first as last, that the only way to get rid of the agitation about Slavery is to get rid of Slavery itself,"—we may reasonably conclude that it means something practical. And we may, perhaps, be excused for giving the matter a little personal attention when we find, in the Editorial columns of the *Tribune*, a long article, so direct and emphatic a summons to the fight as this:

"*There is no peace*, Mr. Choate and Senator Hammond to the contrary notwithstanding. *There is no peace, and until the great decisive battle now impending is fought, there can be none.* The struggle has begun, and *it must go on.* Even grant that over-zealous and fanatical zeal has precipitated a contest which we would gladly have deferred, and, slumbering our own time in quiet, would willingly have thrust upon the days of our children, no matter. *In this thing we cannot have our way. In such a struggle there can be no neutrality. It is time for every one to choose under which banner he will stand. Woe to him who, in this great crisis, shall prove himself a coward and a traitor.*"

All this, says the *Tribune*, or most of it, comes "from an anonymous correspondent." What if it does? Does the *Tribune* mean to disavow it? If so, why not do it openly and unmistakably? If not, why shuffle about it, and insinuate a desire to dodge the responsibility of it, by the unfounded pretext that it comes from an anonymous or unknown correspondent? What we are interested in knowing is, whether *the Republican Party* is about to take any such ground as this, or not. That it ever has done so, hitherto, probably the *Tribune* itself will not pretend. That "Mr. Henry J. Raymond" has ever pledged himself to support such views,—or mortgaged himself by accepting office or otherwise, to any party, actually or prospectively, committed to them, the *Tribune* will, probably, find it somewhat difficult to show.

The *Tribune* plaintively objects to being considered a "party journal." It claims to "speak and act as it deems right,"—though it considers it a very fortunate circumstance that it generally agrees with the Republican Party. We do not quite see upon what grounds it denies us the same privilege,—though, as we are in no sense responsible to the *Tribune*, we shall be very likely to exercise the right in accordance with our own sense of justice and propriety. We shall express our own opinions in our own way. We shall support any party in any action which seems to us calculated to promote the public good:—and we shall resist any party in any action which seems to us of any opposite tendency. We are quite prepared for the hostility of party leaders, the distrust of honest party followers, and the misrepresentations and false aspersions of intolerant party organs. But we shall endeavor to satisfy our own judgments and trust to the justice of the public at large for our vindication. We believe political parties to be a necessity in every free country, and party organs to be a necessity of every party. But there are other fields of usefulness quite as wide and quite as honorable:—and, in the presence of so many able representatives of party aims, one journal may certainly be permitted to have a character and a judgment of its own.

Slave-trade Debates.

The resolutions touching the Slave-trade which have been introduced into the South Carolinian Legislature, and which that body has thought worthy of reference to the Committee on Federal Relations, furnish a fresh instance of that disposition to play the fool which we have often remarked as one of the prominent characteristics in these latter days of too many deliberative bodies in the South. Whether owing to the climate, or the institutions, or the whisky, we cannot say; but it is quite certain that Southern orators and sages have managed for some years back to become every year a trifle more imaginative and less practical in their debates. No plan or device for the improvement of the country seems to find the least favor in their eyes, if it possesses the smallest grain of possibility in its composition. The moment it becomes feasible it is damned. Something which cannot be, which outrages all probability, and is hailed by the rest of mankind with horror or derision, is to the windier school of Southern statesmen a perfect godsend. Like Napoleon, they have struck the word "impossible" from their vocabulary, but for a different reason; not because they can accomplish everything, but that they may talk about it. Decency, the good name of their State or of the Union, their own reputation for common sense, or even for a moderate and unambitious sanity, the material and moral interests of the people they represent—all go for nothing. There is no interest, public or private, which they do not cheerfully lay as a sacrifice on the altar of Buncombe.

Of all the crazes which of late years have found their way into their debates, the Slave-trade craze is decidedly the craziest. It has in it every known element of absurdity. It has the humane and religious feelings of the whole civilized world against it. It has the unmistakable and oft-pronounced opinions of the majority of the people of the Union against it. It has a statute of the United States Congress, indorsed and approved by the wisest and purest and ablest men who have ever sat at the national council board, against it. It would not answer one of the objects which the men that rave about it intend to accomplish by it. It would not protect planters against a contingency which they even now more or less dread—a slave insurrection—but if any risk there be, it would fearfully increase it. It would not enable the South to compete successfully in population or industry with the North, because it would not increase the white population, nor attract the capital and energy, without which industry or prosperity are impossible. Armies of negroes may cultivate a wilderness, but they do not people it. Moreover, far from allaying the sectional hostility of which so much complaint is now made—so far from allaying "Northern fanaticism," and exorcising the demon of abolitionism, it would increase their frenzy tenfold. Every cargo of slaves that would enter a Southern port would be the signal for a fresh howl of indignation from the whole North. Every fresh recital of such horrors as have taken place on board the *Echo*, or more recently on board the *Niagara*, would widen the gulf traced by Mason & Dixon's line.

It was pardonable, or at least excusable, in such bodies as the Southern Commercial Convention, such as that which met recently in Alabama, to ventilate these theories, and palaver over them, and extol them, because these bodies were debating clubs, and were never meant to be anything else. They were intended to be a sort of parliamentary tournaments, in which sham statesmen might fight sham battles. So when Mr. Yancy discoursed of Southern regeneration through the instrumentality of sable missionaries imported from the coast of Guinea, we laughed, and thought it funny, but never considered it ominous. It would no doubt have been more satisfactory if the Convention had really been what it professed to be, and had undertaken to deal with the hard facts of Southern weakness and decline—had discoursed of credit, and manufactures and labors, and not of kidnapping; but as the delegates were not paid for their labors, and as their resolutions would not in the least affect the fate of the nation, no one had any right to call them to account for their sayings.

Legislatures stand on a very different footing. They have no right to waste the time and money of the public in debating upon chimeras and abstractions. Houses of Representatives and Senates in South Carolina, as well as elsewhere, are elected not to set the world to rights, or lay down abstract propositions in ethics or jurisprudence, but to pass acts capable of being enforced. They are essentially business bodies, and ought to be guided by business considerations. Talking for the mere sake of talking, forms no part of the duty of their members. We have enough of this in Congress already, as every one knows, to his cost, who has the interest or welfare of the country at heart. "Gab," as Mr. Hubbell recently said, "is eating our vitals out." We shall, before very long, see long debates carried on, and weighty resolutions passed in some of our deliberative assemblies, upon the quadrature of the circle, or the nebular hypothesis, or the propriety of converting the Jews to Christianity, or upon the loveliness of virtue. There are a thousand impossible things in the world which would bear approbation in a set of resolutions as well as the Slave-trade—but *cui bono?* It would, no doubt, be desirable to have all mankind free, happy and well fed, clothed in black pants, and in the full enjoyment of gold shirt-studs and kid gloves; but what would be the use in passing concurrent resolutions expressive of legislative longing for this most desirable consummation. We give planters full credit for desiring more negroes at a cheap rate, in order that they may grow more cotton. Fifty votes of the Legislature might prove to the world in a more solemn manner the depth and sincerity of their craving, but this is all they could do. Will Southern legislators not try and find some manlier attribute and manlier occupation than that of a child squalling for the moon?

The Condition of Mexico.

In another part of this paper a correspondent sets forth a highly intelligent appreciation of the state of affairs in Mexico. In ascribing the entire situation to the influence of a Church, defending itself against the encroachments of enlightened liberalism, he advances no novel position, but he verifies it by various historical facts and data, which give the point the prominence it deserves. The conviction is thus thrust upon us that any intervention the United States may be called to exercise in the Republic will substantially be an intervention against a hierarchy enriched from the vital elements of the body politic, and still retaining a powerful hold upon the affection and superstition of large masses of the people. The converse of the postulate, Spain, as we have heretofore intimated, has already discovered. The new armada has little of political motive. It goes to restore the declining power of the Church. It throws itself into the balance against the Constitutionalists, whose return to office must be attended with immediate sequestration of the Church property.

These considerations offer important suggestions as to the course the United States should adopt in treating a question so delicate. Of them all, this is the most obvious: *Annexation, until the issue with the Church shall have been definitively settled by the Mexicans themselves, is not to be contemplated.* To propose, or even to leave open to apprehension, such a measure, would be to extinguish the growing dislike of the hierarchy, and to rally an unanimous population to its support, as the only guarantor of national independence. It would also be to embroil our Government in a quarrel of a religious character, in which hostile sects of our own would embark with the liveliest animosity; a policy, the inauguration of which no prudent man could anticipate without the profoundest dread. Were there no other, these would be sufficient grounds for overcoming the temptation to occupy and appropriate.

The question, How is the Spanish intervention to be encountered? nevertheless remains unsolved. Perhaps our correspondent approximates to an answer, in advising such measure of sympathy and countenance to the liberal interest as shall invigorate it to resist an interfering third party not at all vigorous, and give coherence to a movement which, in all that Republic, alone possesses the sense, the talent, the energy, and the good-faith to administer the Government successfully, should the Government be consolidated by the clearly-expressed guarantees of the United States. It is by our moral support of the Constitutionalists that the domestic and foreign alliances of the ecclesiastical cabal can be defeated; and its defeat, we repeat, institutes that better policy, which must end in the secularization of the Church estates, and the production of a condition of things in which annexation will be possible, and only to be debated on grounds of expediency peculiar to ourselves.

We can hardly doubt that the present session of Congress will define the policy we should pursue. It will, doubtless, involve the recognition of the legitimate Constitutional Government—that of Señor Benito Juarez—the reception of his diplomatic representative, and the removal of all obstructions to the enlistment of men, the purchase of arms, and the borrowing of money in the United States. With these aids, the Constitutionists can take care of themselves.

The City Election.

The apathy with which the Charter Election, to take place on Tuesday, is anticipated by the mass of our citizens, scarcely accords with the complaints which are so liberally made at other seasons touching the misgovernment of the City, the extravagant squandering of the public money, and the gross corruption which pervades the Corporation. This, however, has been for many years past the prominent fault of our citizens, who suppose that they are leaving the destinies of the first city in the Union to chance, when, in fact, they are consigning them to the uncongenial care of the "roughs" of the primary elections. For eleven months in the year the newspapers are flooded with the indignant complaints of all classes of the community, setting forth how the Corporation has done just what it ought not to have done, and left undone a thousand and one things which it ought to have done. Everybody cries out against the condition of the streets. Everybody else declaims against the shameless conduct of such or such an Alderman, and the gross iniquity of such or such a Councilman. And yet, when the period arrives which the complainants are always professing to await, the opportunity for reforming the City Government is allowed to pass without the smallest effort in that direction.

There remain now but three days before the election—certainly not a long time, and not sufficient to substitute good men for such party candidates for office as may be known to be unworthy of trust or incapable of performing the duties of the position to which they aspire. There is, however, still time enough to do the next best thing—namely, to inquire strictly into the qualifications of the several candidates who have been nominated in the various Wards, with the view of voting for the least exceptionable. This is a duty which should be religiously undertaken by every respectable man who cares to redeem the character of the City and to prevent the further ruinously extravagant expenditure and misappropriation of the City moneys. It should especially be borne in mind that the point to be looked at is not whether the nominees are sound on the Kansas question or on the naturalization laws. The requisites for office are honest antecedents and fair intelligence. If a candidate possesses these qualities, it should be no bar to his election if he has never read a line concerning Lecompton, since this is a matter that will not come up for discussion at either Board of the Corporation. Let every citizen rather make such an investigation into the claims of the nominees of the several political parties in his Ward as will enable him to satisfy himself that the man to whom he will give his vote on Tuesday will be, at least, the best among those who are soliciting it.

A French Canal through Nicaragua.

The French have always excelled in imaginative literature. Of one of the latest efforts we reproduce some notice in another column, wherein the scheme of a Nicaragua Ship-canal, of which Mr. Felix Belly is the author, is congenially appreciated. Of Mr. Belly's pamphlet the Paris *Presse* is not, however, the most disinterested censor that could be selected. Its proprietors are, in fact, the proprietors of the Ship-canal project; and of all the negotiations of Mr. Belly in Rivas and San José, Messrs. Millaud & Co. constituted one of the high contracting parties. With this understood, we can easily estimate the full value of its criticisms.

To two traits of this remarkable paper we beg, nevertheless, to call attention. The one is its obvious purpose of identifying the Emperor of France with the scheme, by basing the whole of Mr. Belly's plan upon the old project of 1846, put forth by Louis Napoleon as one result of his contemplations in the solitudes of Ham. It will be remembered that the Nicaragua Ship Canal was for many years a pet project of the exiled prince. He agitated and wrote about it; and from that amiable Mr. Marcelota, whom our own Secretary Webster subsequently ignored, and Secretary Everett snubbed, he obtained a charter for a "Canal Napoleon" from sea to sea. Enlarged visions of empire, our French authority informs us, drew away the predestined Emperor from this secondary topic, leaving his designs for a handful of French speculators to offer up in the present noteworthy form as a sacrifice of propitiation. It was an idea savoring not slightly of American ingenuity, this attempt to enlist the imperial sympathy by an adroit appeal to Imperial vanity.

A second trait, more thoroughly French in its character, is the foundation of estimates upon the paper surveys of a visionary projector who has never seen the Isthmus. M. Gouraud's preparation for thus issuing an ante-dated marriage certificate for the two oceans, seems to have consisted in his having drawn up a highly picturesque representation of a submarine railway beneath the British Channel, which no practical engineer has held to be possible. The trick of doing what is technically called the office-work of a survey before the field-work, is, we presume, peculiarly French. Such is the method of M. Gouraud; and as a result, we have an undertaking which no reliable authority has heretofore estimated to cost less than $75,000,000, and which many scientific men regard as a financial impossibility, set down at some $22,000,000—a sum inadequate to similar work were the theatre a plain, instead of a mountain range. Here the imaginative attributes of the French character have stood Mr. Belly and his calculator in good stead, but have rendered the whole project ridiculous to those who are not so happy as to be their compatriots.

For the rest, we can readily afford to let the vaporing at this country pass for its worth—satisfied that it is *not* worth the end for which it was intended, namely: the encouraging of the Central American States to resist the just pretensions of this Government. We have already had abundant indications that Mr. Belly's fortunate influence on the Isthmus culminated with the disappearance of his good-humored countenance from the Nicaraguan capital, and that all the reasonable demands of this Government are in the course of pacific adjustment, in spite of his grant and its saucy codicil. We may receive this innocent bravado with all the stoicism of abused success.

Board of Ten Governors—Liberal Offer.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe under the above head a notice that the estimates of the expenditures of the Board for the year 1859, amount to $827,670—being an average of upwards of $100 for each pauper in the Almshouse.

Believing that every dollar of their annual expenditure is an unnecessary waste of the public funds, and that it exerts more of evil influence than of good, I hereby offer *one hundred dollars* for the best essay upon the subject, together with the best practical plan of making the Almshouse a self-sustaining and truly benevolent institution.

As the object of this offer is to bring the subject in a practical shape before the public, all essays upon it should be as concise as its importance will admit.

All essays and plans should be completed, and delivered to the judges within six months from the date of this publication.

I propose that the Editors of the *Evening Post*, of the New-York *Tribune*, and of the New-York Times, or such persons as they may substitute to act on their behalf, shall judge of and award the prize.

It is not necessary to publish my name—I therefore inclose my address, and the initials of,

Yours respectfully, E. T.

[The writer of the above is known to us as a highly respectable and responsible citizen.—Ed. Times.

Entertainment to Hon. Daniel E. Sickles.

BALL AND SUPPER AT NIBLO'S.

Speech of Mr. Jas. T. Brady, and Mr. Sickles' Response—Letters, &c.

A brilliant *fête*, designed by Mr. Sickles' friends to testify their gratification at his recent triumph as a candidate for Congress in the Third Congressional District, occurred last night in Niblo's Saloon. There was a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen—many of the latter well known by their public station or professional ability.

During the intermission in the ball, the company withdrew to the supper-room. Here, when the proper period arrived, Mr. James T. Brady rose and said:

Ladies and gentlemen, at the request of several of the friends of Mr. Sickles, and in accordance with the desire which naturally springs out of my own nature, I am here to present the first sentiment which is to command your attention. I am not here, gentlemen, for any political purpose whatever; neither to approve nor condemn an Administration; neither to support nor assail a party; neither to recommend a platform nor a candidate,—but to exercise that office which next to the duty which impels a man in his love for woman, is the highest that can actuate our hearts—to speak in justice and truth of a friend. [Loud applause.] Every one here knows perfectly well the relations that have existed between Mr. Sickles and myself. They commenced at a period when he was actually and not comparatively a boy. I wish to assure the ladies present that I have no desire to debate with my friend the question of seniority, for, as you will perceive by glancing at the table, he is happily disposed of, while I remain as Mr. Benton was, when he set that ball in motion, "solitary and alone." [Applause.] That acquaintance began in the halcyon period of our lives, and I need not tell men of whatever character, instinct, or condition; of whatever hopes or occupation; of whatever design, success, or defeat; that in our midnight watches, in the mornings of our brightest hopes, in the noon-days of our most brilliant successes, in the evenings of our sweetest repose, there is, after all, little, closer to the heart of a man than the recollection of his early friends, his early associations, and his early aspirations. [Applause.] It has been my lot and my fortune to meet our friend Sickles in the pleasant pursuits of this great City, in the strides that have led us each to the profession in which we are engaged, and the only time in our lives when we separated was when he went towards the path of that blissful Union from which I have been excluded until the present hour. Mr. Sickles has recently been engaged in a struggle and a controversy in which he had my best wishes—wishes, too, which were never admitted nor expressed to him. I must confess that, apart from considerations of personal friendship, I have had no very strong interest in either of the parties engaged in the political contest that has lately occurred. I know that when he unfurled his banner and went into the campaign, although it was deemed by some a most quixotic, adventurous and foolish exploit, he would either carry it forward to the period of success, or, if he incurred defeat, there would be more honor in that disaster than glory in the triumph of his opponents. [Applause.] It will be found that we differ on some great questions of national policy, but we agree upon one point, and I am sure I do not mistake the character of my friend in stating it, that we will never permit the question of a man's right to a position in the Democratic Party to be tested by any single or trifling question; but that we will look at the whole progress of his life, and the whole tenor of his principles, and all the sentiments of his heart, and then if he is worthy of being placed under that noble standard, where the brilliant and the tried principles of the Democracy are inscribed, we will take him by the hand, invite him to go forward with us, ask him to struggle with us in the great contest, and rejoice with us in our triumph.

In conclusion, Mr. Brady proposed, in terms of the warmest compliment and praise,

The Health of the Hon. Daniel E. Sickles.

Mr. Sickles rose, amid reiterated cheers, and said:

Gentlemen: I thank you for this munificent entertainment. When a political success is celebrated by a festival so brilliant as this, there is reason to believe that the victory, so gallantly won, is cherished in the hearts or those who achieved it. Among the most gratifying features of the occasion, is the presence of so many ladies. The Tree of Democracy, always stalwart in its limbs, to-night is radiant with blossoms. [Great cheering.] The wives and sisters and daughters of my friends, in consenting to grace this scene by their attendance, have proved that ours is a household triumph. I am glad of this. An active participation in political affairs not unfrequently forces a good husband to keep bad hours. But when the cause enlists sympathies and receives encouragement from the fireside, its genial glow softens the asperities of an acrimonious canvass, and makes us feel and appreciate the truth that the aim of all good politics is to make happy homes. [Applause.] Our patriotic President, Mr. Buchanan, in a recent letter addressed to his fellow-citizens of Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania, has called the attention of the country to the alarming use of money in political contests. There is no doubt that this practice has fearfully spread within the last few years. In this City, and in one District in the recent canvass, it has reached its climax. From all parts of the State, from all quarters of the City, from Custom-House, and from prominent individuals, money was poured into my District by our opponents to defeat the candidate of the Democratic Party. I could only meet this desperate attempt to corrupt the canvass by a reliance upon the true men of the party, and by appealing once more to the unyielding constancy and resistless energy of my personal friends. The result has proved that friends are better than money. If Mr. Walbridge had been successful, he would have been forced into bankruptcy. For nearly every man who voted for him was promised either a comfortable plantation in Cuba, or a thrifty estate in water lots in some flourishing Western town, or a handful of shares in a lucrative California gold mine, conveniently located in the Mariposa tract. The small sums advanced to bind the bargains, although nothing in comparison with the magnificent contingents dependent upon a favorable result, yet even these cash advances, when footed upon a grand aggregate, would rival some of those imposing columns of statistics with which my military antagonist entertained that portion of the generous public who are credulous enough to believe that "figures never lie." [Laughter.] Among the agreeable things to be mentioned about this canvass is the fact that, on our side, at least, it was free from that duplicity, dissimulation and clandestine defamation of private character which at once characterises and disgraces New-York politics. Whatever we had to say of our opponents, we said it openly. There was no stabbing in the dark. There was no bush-fighting. It was a field-battle on open ground, and every lurking, stealthy opponent was forced out from his hiding-place, and made "to face the music" or retreat ingloriously. [Cheers.] This reminds me of one of those distinguished Democrats to whose natural and becoming obscurity we gave an airing in the course of the canvass—Mr. Secretary of State Tucker. He seems disposed now to keep himself before the people. I noticed him only because he was the fussy agent of a small faction in the State, who have been trying, since 1855, to administer upon the estate of the late Hard-Shell Party. That was a glorious party in its day. I belonged to it, and am proud of its origin and history from 1848 to 1853. Under similar circumstances I would hasten again to the same standard. But a few men have undertaken to keep up inside of the organization of the reunited and consolidated Democracy, the clannish associations and selfish schemes of an extinct faction,—and this is the set of dead politicians of which Tucker is the administrator *de bouis non*. Gideon is out this morning with a piece in the papers which, considering that he has been engaged a month in the composition thereof, proves that the sword of his namesake find a poor substitute in the pen of Gideon J. [Laughter.] It might be sufficient to let his specimen of mere evasion and abuse pass with the just remark of the *Herald*, "that the respectable portion of the community will skip over it." But I cannot, with justice to others, refrain from calling attention to the fact that, although he takes issue with me upon a couple of dates, and one or two entirely unimportant and merely incidental statements, yet Mr. Tucker admits and confesses all the material points I made against him.

First—He does not deny that he wrote and published falsehoods about me in 1855, when a candidate for the Senate, and avowed as the ground that this was the best way to defeat me, in a result he did not accomplish.

Second—He does not deny that he promised Casey a pardon for his *protegé* from the Governor, if Casey would support Walbridge.

Third—He does not deny that he attended the coalition caucus with Greeley, Kennedy, Sherman, Wells and other Republican and Know-Nothing leaders at the Astor House, on the Sunday night preceding the election, to concoct means and measures to defeat the Democratic candidates, and especially myself.

Fourth, He does not deny that he is more a monkey than a man, and that should end the controversy. [Great laughter and applause.] If we turn to the future, it is gratifying to see that all the indications point to the continued ascendancy in the national councils of the statesmen and principles of the Democratic Party. We are much stronger now for the campaign of 1860, than we were in 1855 for the Presidential canvass of 1856. No truth is more frequently illustrated in our political history than the axiom that no man can stay inside the Democratic Party and rule it; it is equally true that it always depends upon a man himself to determine whether he will go out

The New-York Times, Friday, December 8, 1858.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA TRAVIATA.
TO THE PUBLIC.
The Director has to appeal to the indulgence of the public, as the HUGUENOTS cannot be given on Friday in consequence of the illness of signor TAMARO.
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI,
to aid the management in this emergency, has kindly consented to appear once more in her admired character of Violetta, in Verdi's Opera of
LA TRAVIATA,
which will be given
THIS EVENING,
with LORINI, FLORENZA, SOTO, &c.
Seats for TRAVIATA may be had this morning.
TO-MORROW. (Saturday,)
THE HUGUENOTS,
which will be given most positively, as there is not the slightest doubt that Sig. TAMARO will be able to appear. The manager will thus be enabled to introduce
MLLE. POINSOT
to the public, which else would not be the case, as he is bound by contract to open in Boston in the middle of next week.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.—In consequence of the length of the "HUGUENOTS," the doors will open at 6¾; commence at 7½.
Sale of seats for Saturday's "Huguenots" commences this morning.
TEN TWO LAST NIGHTS OF THE SEASON.
First appearance in America of
MLLE. POINSOT,
principal dramatic prima donna from the Grand Opera in Paris, who will make her début in the great rôle of
VALENTINE IN THE HUGUENOTS.
SATURDAY, Dec. 4,
Meyerbeer's grand opera of
THE HUGUENOTS,
with a cast infinitely superior to that of last season. The three great female parts will be sung by
MLLE. POINSOT, MME. LABORDE, MLLE. GHIONI.
The male roles by
FLORENZA, TAMARO, WEINLICH, COLETTI, PIKANESEA, DUBREUIL, BARRATINI and CARL FORMES,
who will resume his great part of Marcel.
THE BALLET
will be numerously represented, and will be headed by
MLLE. SOTO and Mr. DENNSTEADT.
THE CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA
will comprise the same strength of talent as last season.
FIVE NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENES
Painted by Allegri and Calyo.
THREE HUNDRED COSTLY DRESSES,
Part of which have been made in Paris, by the costumer of the Grand Opera, and the rest have been manufactured here from original drawings; they will exactly correspond to the epoch in which the action takes place (1572)
A MISE EN SCENE,
fully equalling that of the most celebrated European opera house, supported by two hundred supernumeraries, representing an extraordinary variety of characters, corps de ballet, cavalcades and illuminations.
ENTIRELY NEW PROPERTIES AND APPOINTMENTS.
Conductor.....Carl Anschutz
The incidental ballet, composed by Dr. Dennsteadt, Ballet Master from the Royal Opera, Berlin, and Covent Garden, London.
CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
The début of this great artist is one of great importance to the Director. The part of Valentine, which she has sung during the last four years at the Grand Opera in Paris—the Opera House for which the HUGUENOTS was expressly composed—is considered to be her leading rôle; and her début had to be necessarily delayed, until this opera, with its new cast, could be brought out.
Mlle. Poinsot is a soprano in the full sense of the word—possessing a fresh and extremely sonorous voice. She is young, and of commanding appearance; and from the fact that, according to the custom of the Paris Grand Opera, Meyerbeer's consent has always to be obtained before an artist is permitted to assume such important rôles in his works as Valentine in the "Huguenots" and Alice in "Robert le Diable," and that this consent was given in the most flattering manner, it may be argued that Mlle. Poinsot is justly entitled to the undivided attention of the American public.
On TUESDAY—Close of the season, and BENEFIT of
MLLE. PICCOLOMINI,
and her farewell appearance in New-York (prior to her departure for Boston, Philadelphia, the West and South.)
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI'S benefit and farewell appearance will comprise two performances—an
OPERA ON TUESDAY EVENING.
A MATINEE ON WEDNESDAY, at 12¾.
The entertainments of Tuesday evening will consist of the whole of Donizetti's opera of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,
when
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI,
for the first time in America, will sing her celebrated rôle of Lucia. On the same occasion
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI
will make his first and only appearance this season at the Academy of Music.
On the same evening will be given,
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN AMERICA,
the third act of Donizetti's famous Opera of
THE MARTYRS,
including the celebrated prison scene.
Mlle. Piccolomini as.....Paulonia
Signor Lorini as.....Polliato
THE MATINEE ON WEDNESDAY
will comprise
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIONS,
which will be duly published.
ARRANGEMENT OF PRICES
For Mlle. Piccolomini's Benefit and farewell appearance.
The price of admission for Tuesday evening will be the same as on the regular Opera nights.
The price of admission to the Matinée, $1, as at the former Matinées.
NOTICE.—Buyers of reserved seats for Tuesday's "Lucia di Lammermoor" will receive
A GRATUITOUS TICKET TO THE MATINEE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 BROADWAY.
UNABATED SUCCESS
AND
SEVENTH WEEK
OF
TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, 1858, and
Every night during the week,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee.....Mr. Jefferson.
Lord Dundreary.....Mr. Sothern.
Coyle, attorney-at law.....Mr. Burnett.
Al Murcott, his clerk.....Mr. Couldock.
Binney, a butler.....Mr. Peters.
Florence Trenchard.....Miss Laura Keene.
Mrs. Mountchessington.....Miss Mary Wells.
Augusta, Georgiana, } her daughters } Miss Effie Germon. Mrs. Sothern.
Mary Meredith.....Miss Sarah Stevens.
To conclude with the celebrated Zoological sketch, entitled
TWENTY MINUTES WITH A TIGER.
Charles Beeswing.....Mr. Fothern.
Mr. Chili Cautnee.....Mr. Burnett.
Jacob Mutter.....Mr. Peters.
Arabella.....Miss Effie Germon.
Daily Mutter, housemaid.....Miss Marion McCarthy
With the song "Who'll have me?"
Balcony chairs may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge; 50 cents each.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7 o'clock, precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¾.
Tickets 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Family Circle; (entrance in Crosby-st) 25 cents; Private Boxes, $8; Orchestra Seats, (secured), $1.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 3,
FOR THREE WEEKS ONLY,
THE GREAT RAVEL COMPANY
and
YRCA MATHIAS,
Last night but one of
THE GREEN MONSTER.
Gabriel Ravel.....as.....The White Knight
Francois Ravel.....as.....Harlequin
The Ballet of KATY.
Katy.....Yrca Mathias
Hans.....Mons. Mathieu
THE TIGHT ROPE,
by Marietta Zanfretta and others.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE,
Broadway, Opposite Bond-st.
Under the management of J. MOORE and WAYNE OLWINE.
FRIDAY NIGHT, Dec. 3, 1858,
BENEFIT AND LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE OF
MR. P. RICHINGS and
MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS,
When the
CHILD OF THE REGIMENT
will be presented:
Marie.....Miss Richings
Sulpice.....Mr. Richings
To conclude with
CLARI, THE MAID OF MILAN.
Clari.....Miss Richings
Rolamo.....Mr. Richings
Vespasia.....Miss Julia Daly

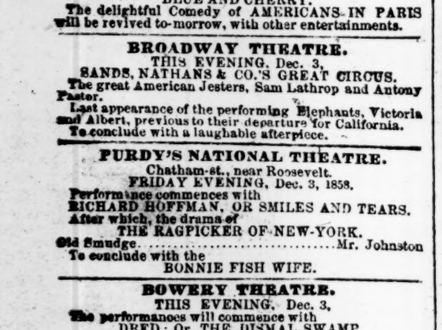
WALLACK'S THEATRE.
GREAT BILL FOR THIS EVENING.
TWO COMEDIES.
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
Magnificently Cast,
And
BLUE AND CHERRY.
The delightful Comedy of AMERICANS IN PARIS will be revived to-morrow, with other entertainments.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 3,
SANDS, NATHANS & CO.'S GREAT CIRCUS.
The great American Jesters, Sam Lathrop and Antony Paster.
Last appearance of the performing Elephants, Victoria and Albert, previous to their departure for California.
To conclude with a laughable afterpiece.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, 1858.
Performance commences with
RICHARD HOFFMAN, OR SMILES AND TEARS.
After which, the drama of
THE RAGPICKER OF NEW-YORK.
Old Smudge.....Mr. Johnston
To conclude with the
BONNIE FISH WIFE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 3,
The performances will commence with
DRED; OR, THE DISMAL SWAMP.
To be succeeded by the comic pantomime of
THE FOUR LOVERS.
Concluding with the drama of
THE WIZARD SKIFF.

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN UNION
For the representation of agriculture, horticulture, commerce, invention, manufactures, mechanics, the sciences and fine arts,
AT NO. 620 BROADWAY.
The above spacious and elegant building, selected by the Board of Managers, is now open for the reception of articles for exhibition. Goods to be delivered at the Crosby-st. entrance, where the Reception Committee will be in attendance. The entry clerk will give receipts, tickets, &c. By order of the Board of Managers.
HENRY WINFIELD, Vice-President.
ABM. H. WHEELER, Secretary.



AMUSEMENTS.

ARTHUR NAPOLEON.
THE YOUNG PORTUGUESE PIANIST,
Will give his Third
SOIREE MUSICALE,
At DODWORTH'S ROOM,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, 1858.
ARTHUR NAPOLEON
Will be assisted by
Signorina CAIROLI, Prima Donna.
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor.
Sig. BERNARDI, Baritone.
Mr. C. FRADEL, Conductor.
Single Tickets.....$1 00
Tickets admitting Schools, each.....50
Doors open at 7½. Soiree commences at 8 o'clock.
ARTHUR NAPOLEON would call particular attention to his programme in next Monday and Tuesday's papers.
Tickets will be on sale at Hall & Son's, C. Bruning's, Scharfenberg & Luis', Descombe's, and at the door.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
To conclude with the much admired, new and original combination, entitled
SOUTHERN LIFE,
Illustrated by
ELEGANT TABLEAUX.
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN UNION.
GALLERY OF FINE ARTS,
No. 620 Broadway.
ARTISTS intending to deposit painting, statuary, &c., in the Gallery of Fine Arts, at the Fair and Exhibition of the American Union will oblige the Committee by sending them in immediately for arrangement by gaslight. Private parties having to send works of art will please do so at once. By order of the Committee.
S. L. LEWENHERZ, Chairman.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—TREMENDOUS SUCCESS of the ZAVISTOWSKI PANTOMIME AND BALLET TROUPE of TWENTY BEAUTIFUL AND TALENTED CHILDREN. FRIDAY, Dec. 4, AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock, THE PARTITION BUTT; followed by a FETE DANSANTE by THE ZAVISTOWSKI TROUPE, a Nautical Ballet. THE SAILOR'S DREAM, and "Villikins and His Dinah" sung by Master Fred. Wren, 5 years old. To conclude with a comic pantomime, CHINESE PASTIMES; SHI-HI, INFANT ALICE; CHING-CHANG, LA PETITE EMELINE. The elegant Aquaria, and Happy Family, all to be seen. Admittance to all, 25 cents; Children under 10, 13 cents.

MRS. C. N. SINCLAIR—HAVING ARRIVED from Europe, will shortly have the honor to make her reappearance in New-York for the first time since her recent tours through all parts of the world. Mrs. SINCLAIR will, during the ensuing year, play engagements in all the principal cities of the United States, producing a variety of entirely new and original plays written expressly for herself by the first English Dramatists of the day, during her late engagements at the Theatres Royal, Haymarket, London, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Birmingham, &c., &c.

MR. ERNEST PERRING, OF THE ACADEMY of Music, intending to reside permanently in New-York City, will devote himself to those who may wish to perfect themselves in the art of Italian or English singing, or the study of the piano-forte. Mr. Perring has permission to refer to the Rev. Dr. Hawks, of Calvary Church, and may be addressed at his residence, No. 60 West 9th-st., or to care of either Mr. Chas. Bruning, No. 701 Broadway, or Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway.

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL BALL OF the New-York Fire Department, for the benefit of the Widow and Orphan Fund, will take place at the Academy of Music, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1859. Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers: HENRY A. BURR, President, corner of Cliff and Frankfort sts; JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 146 Pearl-st.; PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 38 Market-st.

FAIR FOR THE HOUSE OF MERCY, NEW-York, under the charge of Mrs. RICHMOND, the first four days in December, in Mozart Hall, Broadway, opposite Bond-st. Refreshments at noon and during the evening.

POLITICAL.

EIGHTH WARD UNION NOMINATIONS.
For Commissioner of Common Schools,
WM. TUCKER.
For Inspector,
JOSEPH D. MARTIN.
For Trustees,
ABRAM T. RIKER.
WM. WESTERFIELD.

EIGHTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE.
For Councilman of the IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth Wards,
W. LAIMBEER, Jr., Builder.

PEOPLE'S AND TAX PAYERS' CANDIDATE.
For Alderman, Fifth District,
JAMES WEBB.

THE NINETEENTH WARD IN A BLAZE.—Pursuant to a call, a Ratification meeting was held at Dingleden's, corner 59th-st. and 3d av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, 1858. On motion, the following persons were unanimously appointed officers of the meeting: President, NICHOLAS L. BRUNDAGE; Vice-Presidents, Wm. H. Merril, Jr., Peter F. O'Brien, Wm. H. Disbrow, Henry J. Armstrong, John Foggin, Thos. Marshall, Thos. Hogg and Professor Kroener. Secretaries, John B. McDonnell, Jas. Berrien, Jr., and Wm. Duff Telfair. Edward Dayton, Esq., read the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz.:
Resolved, That in Mr. Robt. T. Haws, we have a candidate for Comptroller, who was eminent as a merchant for his integrity, energy and ability, who as a public officer was known and esteemed for his incorruptibility, and whose election will do honor to the party which nominated, and to the community which may elect him.
Resolved, That in Mr. Charles Brueninghausen, our candidate for Governor of the Almshouse, we have an eminent physician of sound views and good judgment, eminently qualified for the position we wish him to be placed in.
Resolved, That in the election of the Councilmanic ticket, the electors of the Seventh Senatorial District may rest assured that the candidates who have been placed in nomination will use all honorable means to stem the overwhelming tide of profligacy and corruption which has for years characterized our municipal government.
Resolved, That in the candidates for School Officers the citizens of the XIXth Ward have every assurance that if they are elected, rigor, efficiency and economy will mark their career, and that the precepts and reading of the Bible will be continued therein.
Resolved, That in our candidates for Constables—Messrs. Groves and Rocke—our fellow-citizens will at once recognize men of sterling worth, and we feel confident that at the close of the canvass they will be triumphantly elected.
The Chairman then read the names of the nominees, which were ratified, with three times three, viz.:
For Comptroller—ROBERT T. HAWS.
For Governor of the Almshouse—CHARLES BRUENINGHAUSEN.
For Councilmen—Charles N. Decaer, Hamlin Babcock, Daniel Townsend, James G. McAdam, Wm. H. Valentine, Ira A. Allen.
For School Commissioner—MICHAEL A. REED.
For School Inspector—LAWRENCE R. KEEB.
For School Trustees—JOHN TURNER, ADDISON BROWN.
For Constables—HERRMANN ROCKE, NATHANIEL J. GROVES.
Eloquent addresses were then made by Jas. Fairman, Esq., ex-Judge Blakely, Edward Dayton, Esq., Nichols H. Babcock, Esq. and Michael A. Reed, Esq., the nominee for School Commissioner; which were listened to with marked attention. Capt. DeGez with his six pounder made the supporters of misrule tremble, as at his bidding the piece thundered forth its notes of triumph.
NICHOLAS L. BRUNDAGE, President.
JOHN B. MCDONNELL, Secretary.

NOTICE TO THE ELECTORS OF THE SEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.—We, the undersigned, are authorized to say that, notwithstanding Mr. A. M. C. SMITH declined the nomination for Alderman, having since been waited upon by many prominent citizens and tax-payers in the district, desiring him to accept the nomination unanimously given him by the American Party, waiving all personal inconvenience, is now, and will be, until election day, at sunset,
THE AMERICAN,
TAX-PAYERS'
AND PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE
FOR ALDERMAN OF THE SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Hon. Geo. Briggs,	Chas. J. Holder,
Dr. T. Kirby,	John D. King,
Jas. S. Anderson,	Hiram Force,
Andrew J. Campbell,	Thos. P. Okie,
A. M. Bininger,	Geo. W. Bloomfield,
Lemuel W. Parks,	Fred'k Merritt,
Chas. J. Rose,	C. H. Phelps,

Wm. E. Beardsley.

ELEVENTH WARD.—SCHOOL REFORM!—The independent electors of the XIth Ward, who are in favor of reform in the government of the Puublic Schools, without reference to political associations, will assemble in mass meeting, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, at 7½ o'clock, in the spacious hall over Union Market. Addresses will be delivered by J. W. Gerard, Esq., Wm. W. Badger, Esq., R. L. Larremore, Esq., Mr. J. B. Kiersted, and other citizens of the XIth Ward. Rally to the support of your Public Schools! By order of the General Committee. WM. D. HICKS, Chairman.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD REGULAR AMERICAN NOMINATIONS:
For School Commissioner—JOHN DAVENPORT.
For School Inspector—EDWARD N. BLOOM.
For School Trustees—THOMPSON W. DECKER, BARTHOLEMEW E. CHAPPELL.
JAMES DENNIS, President.
STEPHEN MCCORMICK, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC Whig Convention, of the Fifth Aldermanic District, held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1,
JAMES WEBB, Esq.,
was unanimously indorsed as the candidate for Alderman.
WILLIAM H. STRANG, Chairman.
J. SOUTHMAYD, Secretary.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE NINETEENTH Ward Republican Association will be held at head-quarters on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, 1858, at 8 o'clock.
NICHOLS H. BABCOCK, JR., } Secretaries.
ROBERT L. HILL, }

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE TWELFTH Ward Republican Association will be held THIS EVENING, in Farrington's Hall, corner of 128th-st. and 3d-av., at 7½ o'clock. JACOB FOSTER, President.
W. E. PABOR, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.—PEOPLE'S AND Taxpayers' Candidate for Alderman of the Thirteenth Aldermanic District,
HENRY L. BULKLEY.

NINTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT—XVIth WARD—Taxpayers' and citizens' candidate for Alderman
ROBERT L. DARRAGH.

CHAMPION SEWING MACHINE ONLY $5.
THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE!
A PRACTICAL FAMILY SEWING MACHINE FOR $5.
Office No. 385 Broadway.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

CARD ENGRAVING.—AT EVERDELL'S, WEDDING CARDS, &c.—These celebrated Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had Broadway, corner Dane-st. Established 1840. Orders by mail solicited.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Pog Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

DRY GOODS.

WINTER REDUCTION.

WE ANTICIPATE BY A FEW WEEKS OUR usual Winter reduction of prices, and this week offer the remainder of our stock of WINTER CLOTHING at a reduction of from
15 TO 20 PER CENT.,
and beg to call the attention of those of our friends who have not yet supplied themselves with our favorite styles of Winter Goods, to the reduction in price of the following well-known garments:

Super double-lined Esquimaux Beaver Over-Coats, reduced from	$29 to $25
Super two-faced Imperial Beaver Over-Coats	25 to 21
Super two-faced Moscow Extra Over-Coats	20 to 17
Super extra plain Beavers	28 to 23
Fine, plain Beavers	20 to 17
Whitneys	15 to 12
Kerseys	12 to 10

Black Frock and Dress Coats, and the whole of our large and elegant stock of Beaver and Cassimere BUSINESS SUITES, Boys' Clothing, Robes, Shirts and under wear, at the same average reduction of about 20 per cent.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

REGULAR TRADE.
CURTAIN MATERIALS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Offer to sell their entire stock of
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
Consisting particularly of
SINGLE AND TRIPLE WIDTH BROCATELS AND SATINS,
With trimmings to match,
At the lowest prices.
In offering these goods they assure the public that they are all NEW GOODS of
THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATION,
Having
NO OLD STOCK
Or MISERABLE REFUSE GOODS of Brocatels on hand, such as advertised by other houses at reduced prices, in other CURTAIN MATERIALS with EMBROIDERED LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS at proportionate cheap prices.
S. & H. being practical Upholsterers, persons can rely upon having their work put up in the best manner and after the latest French styles, as we employ none but the best workmen.

AN ASTONISHING ABATEMENT
In the prices of our new
Paris styles of
RICH VELVET AND BEAVER CLOTH
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND
FRENCH SACQUES.
Another importation of black ribbed beaver and mixed cable cloth
FRENCH BASQUES,
just received. Ladies disappointed last week can now be supplied.
N. B.—A job lot of fashionable black beaver Raglans and sacques clearing out at
SEVEN DOLLARS EACH.
These last are the greatest bargains of the season.
GENIN'S NEW CLOAK ROOM,
No. 507 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

AT MACY'S—OPENING THIS DAY,
2,000 pieces, all width, cherry, crimson and black Velvet Ribbons—best quality and from auction, cheap.
500 English Toilet Quilts, cheap.
Best quality ladies' colored, white and black Kid Gloves, 63.
Best quality gents' colored, white and black Kid Gloves $1. R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
One door below 14th-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN DRESS GOODS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROS. have marked down the prices of their
WINTER DRESS SILKS,
of which they still have a large assortment.
MERINOS, PLAIN AND PRINTED, very cheap.
VALENTIAS, POILS DE CHEVRES,
and an immense variety of seasonable dry goods.
No. 305 Canal-st., 4 doors from Broadway.

KIDDER BROTHERS,
No. 161 Chambers st., New-York, manufacturers of HORSE BLANKETS AND HARNESS MAKERS' TRIMMINGS.
A large stock of horse blankets in great variety of patterns at wholesale. Low for cash on approved credit.

AT MACY'S—OPENING THIS DAY,
2,000 doz. all width Trimming Fringes,
8, 10 12 and 15 cents per yard,
Just on half Broadway prices.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
One door below 14th-st.

EMBROIDERIES AT HALF PRICE.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have purchased a large lot of EMROIDERED COLLARS AND SETS, at just half the IMPORTER'S PRICES, and can thus offer greater bargains than ever.
No. 305 Canal-st.,
4 doors from Broadway.

A FACT INTERESTING TO THE MILLION.—We quote our
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 50c. per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 75c. per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, $1 per gross.
JESSAMINE, 75c. per gross.
LILY OF THE VALLEY, 75c. per gross:
OSTRICH TIPS, $3 per dozen, and upwards.
WHITE COIFFURES, with pearls, $16 per dozen.
JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, adjustable bustle, best patterns, and well made, $1 31; 13 springs, $1 50; and 16 springs, $2. Children's four springs, 25 cents. Dealers supplied with 4 springs for $8 per dozen; 8 springs, $15; and 13 springs, $15 per dozen. C. J. HARDING, Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson-st. No connection with the next store.

EXTENSION SKIRTS! EXTENSION SKIRTS!—15,000 cast-off skirts wanted in exchange for new ones, at Mrs. PORTER'S Model Extension Skirt Establishment, No. 383 Broadway, over Morrison's. Private dressing-room, where ladies can have skirts fitted to suit them. Ladies only in attendance.

SKELETON SKIRTS—TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.—Ladies' skirts as low as 65c.; children's, 25c.; 25 different kinds. Ladies and the trade invited to examine the stock. FROST & CO., Skirt Manufacturers, No. 459 Broadway, over G. P. Fox's.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE ANNIVERSARY DINNER OF THE Saint Nicholas Society of the City of New-York, will take place, at the Saint Nicholas Hotel, on MONDAY, Dec. 6, at 6 o'clock.
Members are respectfully requested to make early application for their tickets to either of the undersigned:
JOHN VAN BUREN, No. 9 Nassau-st.,
JAMES H. PINCKNEY, No. 8 Wall-st.,
AARON B. HAYS, North River Bank,
JOHN D. VAN BUREN, No. 245 Water-st.,
CHARLES ROOME, No. 4 Irving-place.
WM. H. JOHNSON, No. 37 Nassau-st.,
JOHN GROSHON, No. 73 6th-av., Stewards.
The Society will meet for the transaction of business at 5 o'clock P. M.

ABDUCTION OF THE CHILD OF MORTARA.—A general meeting of the Israelites of this City will be held at Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, 1858, at 7 o'clock, to consider the above matter, and to take such action thereon as its importance demands. The friends of humanity, without distinction of creed, are invited to attend.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
ASHER KURSHEEDT, WILLIAM SELIGMAN,
SOL. JOSEPH,
BENJAMIN W. HART, Secretary.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A regular meeting will be held at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer-sts. on THIS (Friday) EVENING, Dec. 3, at 7½ o'clock, in relation to the Pension bill now pending before Congress. By order,
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjt. H. RAYMOND, Col.

MASONIC NOTICE.—THE REGULAR COMMUNication of Putnam Lodge No. 378, F. & A. M., will be held THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Corinthian Rooms, Odd Fellows' Hall. Punctual attendance is earnestly solicited. By order,
RALPH REYNOLDS, Sec.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD TAXPAYERS' AND PEOPLES' REGULAR NOMINATION.—For Alderman Thirteenth District, the Hon. NICHOLAS SEAGRIST.
JOHN R. VANDERVOOR, Chairman.
JOHN ADAMS, Secretary.

GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL AND OTHER PENDANTS, &c., &c.—The subscribers, returning thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, respectfully beg leave to say they are now fully prepared to furnish the above articles, in every variety, on the shortest notice and most liberal terms. Being MANUFACTURERS, they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers as will WELL repay them for a call at their MANUFACTORY previous to purchasing elsewhere. N. B.—CHURCHES and PUBLIC BUILDINGS fitted with GAS PIPE, and FIXTURES throughout, on the most moderate terms, and with all possible dispatch. J. & T. DONALDSON, No. 98 Leonard-st., (near Broadway.)

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 38 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 31 Wall-st.

$15 SETS OF TEETH, UNSURPASSED for elegance and utility by any $50 set in the world. Fine gold, $20; sterling silver electro-plated with pure gold, $8; single teeth, $1; teeth filled, warranted for life, 50 cents. Extracting without pain, astonishing all who witness it. FIELDING, Dentist, No. 154 Spring-st., 2 blocks west of Broadway.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, HAVING POSSESsion of the best seam of Cannel coal yet discovered in Kentucky, are open to make contracts for the delivery of crude coal oil of a superior quality, in quantities of not less than 10,000 gallons a month each.
J. & W. CAIRNS, Ashland, Ky.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 729 Broadway, New-York.

SPLENDID FRENCH DECORATIONS.—Also, Gold and Silver and Satin Paper-Hangings, at half price. Competent artists at reduced rates. Must be closed soon. No. 360 Broadway, 3d floor.
G. W. PRATT, Assignee of Pratt & Hardenbergh.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR—FOR SAVing fuel in steam-boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway.

FURS.

A NOTICE TO THE LADIES
ABOUT
FURS! FURS! FURS! FURS!
Great Excitement
AT WHITE & BIRD'S.
FIRST-CLASS FURS AT RETAIL.
Every article warranted.
SABLES, ERMINE, MINK, STONE-MARTEN, FITCH, SQUIRREL,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
LADIES, REMEMBER,
And look at
THOSE $15 SETS OF FRENCH MINK,
A large half cape, muff and cuffs,
FOR ONLY $15.
Our entire stock of
LADIES' FANCY FURS
OFFERED AT RETAIL.
Mantillas, Half Capes, Victorines, Muffs and Cuffs,
Of all the different kinds of Furs,
AT ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES,
AT RETAIL.
Remember! WHITE & BIRD,
No. 34 John-st., and
No. 28 Maiden-lane, corner Nassau-st.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
Ladies are respectfully invited to examine our
SUPERB STOCK
OF
THOROUGHLY SEASONED FURS,
Our stock comprises every desirable article in LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS.
We can probably show a greater variety that any other House in the Trade. Our skins were bought when they were much lower than at present, the advantage of which we cheerfully offer to our customer.
Being
PRACTICAL MANUFACTURERS,
we can guarantee every article sold.
Our establishment contains no OLD FURS nor DYED FURS, but is replete with genuine well-seasoned
FURS AT LOW PRICES.
LARGE WHITE POPLAR BEAR IN THE WINDOW.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

LADIES'
FANCY FURS.
BACKUS, NICHOLS & CO.,
NO. 51 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK,
Offer, AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, a new and large assortment of Fancy Furs, manufactured by them the PRESENT SEASON, after the latest styles and most approved patterns, comprising articles for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear, of every variety and quality, as well of the finest as of the more ordinary kinds of skins.

FANCY FURS
AT WHOLESALE.
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
45 BROADWAY, N. Y.
WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO JOBBERS and RETAILERS accustomed to purchase FURS in this market, that, notwithstanding the very general, if not quite universal, practice adopted by the Wholesale Manufacturers of this City within the last twelve months, of throwing their stocks open for RETAILING PURPOSES just so soon as the season for consumption arrives, and still accepting the REGULAR RETAILER and even the JOBBER to continue their custom,—*they cannot believe either in the*
NECESSITY, JUSTICE OR POLICY
of the same, but, on the contrary, do still believe in the ABILITY OF THE TRADE IN THIS CITY to support at least
ONE STRICTLY WHOLESALE HOUSE.
To this end they now invite the attention of all those in any way interested, to their very complete stock of
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
embracing the richest as well as the most common varieties,
GENTS' MUFFLERS, CAPS, COATS,
GLOVES AND FANCY ROBES,
all of which they will sell to such buyers as are in favor of *fair competition and legitimate business.*

FURS! FURS! FURS!
BOUGHTON & RANDALL,
No. 83 Broadway, (up stairs,) block below Trinity Church,
Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers and Importers of
FURS,
having determined to offer their stock at RETAIL, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their Extensive Assortment of FANCY FURS, consisting of
RUSSIA AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK, FITCH, STONE-MARTEN, &c.
IN CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, VICTORINES,
MUFFS, CUFFS &c.
Also, Hudson's Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Genet
SLEIGH ROBES.
We call special attention to our White Arctic Fox—a beautiful article for Carriage Lap Robes.
Our Stock being the Finest and most Extensive in the City, we feel confident that every one can be suited.

FURS! FURS! FURS!—A LARGE AND SUperior assortment in their variety. Beautiful French mink sets, $12 to $15. KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ATTRACTIVE NEW JUVENILE BOOKS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
THIS DAY PUBLISHED.
I.—LIFE AMONG THE CHILDREN. By the author of "Aunt Fanny's stories." 16mo, cloth, 63 cents.
II.—BUDS FROM THE CHRISTMAS BOUGHS. By VIRGINIA TOWNSEND. 16mo, cloth, 63 cents.
III.—BYE AND BYE. By the author of "Buds from the Christmas Boughs." 16mo, cloth, 63 cents.
IV.—THE YULE LOG. A series of stories, 16mo, cloth, 50 cents.
V.—ORIENTAL TALES FROM FAIRYLAND. 16mo, cloth, 63 cents.
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FOR JANUARY, 1859,
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EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at public auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 3, 1858, at 11 o'clock, at No. 49 7th-st., near 2d-av., household furniture. All the furniture contained in said house, consisting, in part, of parlor, rosewood and black walnut chairs, table, marble top; pier glass, damask and silk curtains, velvet and Brussels carpets. Cottage Furniture, consisting of chairs, tables, bureaus, beds, paillasses, bolsters, washstands, oil-cloth, matting, stair carpets and rods; also, a large quantity of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. For further particulars, apply at the Auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—T. GOULDSMITH will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Dec. 3, at the residence No. 86 West 11th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of parlor suites, bookcase, etageres, centre and side tables, piano-forte, Turkish chairs, corner etagere, pier and mantle mirrors, lace curtains, carpets, clocks, vases, paintings, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, sofas, rockers, chairs, card tables, hair mattresses, blankets, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, dining tables, crockery, rich cut glass ware, and many articles too numerous to mention. Sale at 10½ o'clock.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussells and Ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany suites in brocatelle and hair-cloth, oak extension dining tables, rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, Boston rockers in hair cloth rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, centre and card tables, together with a general assortment of first-class furniture.

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PLATED WARE—Tea and butter knives, forks, spoons, &c.
CEDAR PAILS, ox horns, Bay Rum, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 3, at 11 o'clock, in the Gallery No. 23 Nassau-st.,
A private library of valuable books on theology, literature and science, among which are Cooper's Works, Irving's Works, Don Quixote, Bulwer's Novels, Moore's Poetical Works, and other works by celebrated authors.

J. H. FISKPLATT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—J. H. FISKPLATT will sell, on FRIDAY, at the private residence No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., all the parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture contained in the above house. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. For further particulars, see *Herald*

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BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.
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SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

THOMAS VEITCH, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—FRIDAY, DEC. 3, 1858, BY THOMAS VEITCH, at No. 10 Spruce-st., a lot of notes, book accounts, &c., assets of C. C. Brown, to close an assignment. S. S. ROWLAND,
Attorney for Trustee.

REAL ESTATE.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
Will be sold at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, on the premises, between the hours of 12 and 3 P. M., a valuable country seat, 45 acres of choice land in the township of Franklin, Somerset County, N. J., in a fine state of cultivation, and well watered with never-failing streams.
On the premises is a two-story mansion house, 40 feet square, with basement; well built in modern style, with marble mantels, &c., and finished by days' work; also, a substantial tenant house; barn with cellar, hovel, carriage house, and other necessary out-buildings; apple orchard, ornamental trees and fruit in variety.
The said farm is beautifully situated, near the Millstone River, one quarter of a mile from the pleasant village of Millstone, in the vicinity of good society, schools and churches.
Being but ten minutes' walk from the depôt of the New-Jersey and Millstone Railroad; it is easy of access, and a desirable residence for a gentleman of means and taste doing business in New-York.
One hundred acres of valuable land, parcel of said farm, will be sold on the same day.
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TERMS—Ten per cent. on day of sale; 40 on delivery of deed; 50 on bond and mortgage for one year.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—THE FARM of the late William Williamson, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Bedford station, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 120 acres. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Broad Brook; on the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn, carriage-house, &c.; also, three apple orchards. The above farm will be sold on the premises, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock M. For particulars, inquire of T. Williamson, No. 21 Chambers-st., F. Lyon, near the farm; or of the undersigned, at Bedford.
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FOR SALE—A FARM OF 96 ACRES IN GENesee County, this State, 80 acres improved, 16 timber. A good farm dwelling, barn, and other out-buildings, occupied by the owner; well adapted to grain or grass; well watered and healthy. Two miles from station at Darien, on Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad, 25 miles from Buffalo. Most of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Cash price $30 per acre. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

VALUABLE LOTS FOR SALE—BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO., on 5th-av., on and near the Central Park, 5th-av. on the Park, &c., Broadway, Madison-av., 6th-av., 4th-av., 23d, 26th, 28th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th 38th, 39th, 42d, 47th, 49th, 51st, 54th, 56th, 58th, 59th, 64th, 65th sts., &c., &c. One entire block on the Central Park. One do. near the Park. For particulars of the above, apply as above at No. 14 Pine-st.

TO LET—COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT FORT WASHINGTON—With two acres of land, within two minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Depôt, commanding one of the best views of the Hudson River; house 3 stories high, 40 feet front, 40 feet deep, with two-story back building, 20 feet front, 40 feet deep

THE ISTHMUS.

The Opening of the Route across the American Isthmus.

The Paris *Presse* of November 13 devotes its *feuilleton* to the subject of a Ship Canal through Nicaragua. The *Presse*, it will be remembered, is the property of that M. MILLAUD who is the leading genius of the recent French contract, and the present article is a review of a *brochure* of M. BELLY, just issued, with the title "The Opening of the Isthmus of Panama by the Canal of Nicaragua. Statement of the question by M. FELIX BELLY." There is nothing in this criticism, we may add, that forbids the idea of M. BELLY being his own reviewer. It is, in general, a historical summary of the subject, with the addition of the practical enforcement which an association of contractors might, under the circumstances, be expected to urge with their happiest powers. We translate:

"While the splendid enterprise of severing the Isthmus of Suez advances toward the first phase of its accomplishment, another undertaking of precisely similar character, conceived in the same spirit, inspired by the same views—a civilizing and pacific progress—is about to attract the due attention of the entire world. We allude to the opening of the Isthmus of Panama, or rather the severing of Central America by a maritime canal for vessels of every tonnage—a canal which would permit them, in avoiding the vast circuit of Cape Horn, to pass directly from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. What the navigation of the Suez Canal is to the passage round the Cape of Good Hope, the establishment of a marine canal through the continent of America will do for navigation around Cape Horn. It will save shipping leaving Europe the immense journey they are now obliged to make in going from one side to the other of the American continent in order to reach California, Peru, Chili, the Western Coast of Mexico, &c."

The writer then enters upon the detail of various projects for achieving this desirable work. He goes back to the researches and plan of CORTEZ, which, in 1528, fixed upon that line of Tehuantepec, which the present year has seen introduced among the paths of travel to and from the Pacific world. The item in the story of the business touches an expedition under a young NELSON, the future hero of Trafalgar, which, in 1780, forced its way up the San Juan, and was only defeated by a general uprising of the population, stimulated by the grandmother of MARTINEZ, the actual President. HUMBOLDT, in 1804, first stated the conditions upon which the great desideratum was possible, selecting the Lake of Nicaragua as the proper medium. Nothing was accomplished however. Then, in 1821, came the resolution. The new Republic, in 1823, decreed the opening of the Transit. Several American companies presented themselves to undertake the work; to one of which, a New-York organization, headed by Mr. PALMER, the task was conceded. Want of funds prevented this Company from entering upon the enterprise. The grant to WILLIAM I., King of the Netherlands, followed, but with an equally unproductive result. Other projectors offered, but nothing had been done; when, in 1846, LOUIS NAPOLEON printed, in London, his pamphlet on the Nicaraguan Canal, which concentrated public attention still more strongly upon the subject. In April of that year, M. MARCOLETA, as agent of Nicaragua, executed with the Prince a contract, with all necessary powers for organizing a European Company, under the name of "The Napoleon Canal of Nicaragua," for opening the new route to the world. The captivity and exile intervened, and then, according to the French writer, anticipating his high mission, the future Emperor devoted himself to affairs of immediate European interest. Contemporary with the earliest outlines of this *projet Napoleonien*, M. GUIZOT instructed an eminent engineer, M. GARELLA, to investigate the subject. The reviewer alleges that the Government of LOUIS PHILIPPE had ascertained in advance the merits of the scheme, and was not unwilling to prevent the imprisoned schemer from securing the credit. This is, of course, nonsense. GARELLA, at all events, made a survey, which resulted in a recommendation of the Isthmus near Panama as a more advantageous point than that advocated by LOUIS NAPOLEON. The report of GARELLA appeared in Paris in 1845, without, however, producing any practical result. From this point let us listen to our author:

"Twelve years, during which the question slept both in the Old World and the New, had passed after the publication of GARELLA's survey, when M. FELIX BELLY, a French publicist, and formerly chief editor of the *Pays*, ventured to resume on the ground itself this great undertaking, the importance and timeliness of which were sufficiently manifested by various political events which then agitated Central America, the recital of which we are obliged to omit in this place.

"M. FELIX BELLY, with eminent sagacity, perceived that the best method of securing the young Republics of Central America from the insolent invasions of the United States and its filibusters, was to restore their unity, so as to make a formidable power of Republics heretofore unhappily divided by a hostile feeling fatal to their common interests. This result could be arrived at by decreeing the execution of a channel of communication between the two American seas, laying it down, agreeably to a plan long since devised, through the State of Nicaragua. Having succeeded in impressing their legislative representatives, and the two Presidents of Costa Rica and Nicaragua—Messrs. MORA and MARTINEZ—with their true political and commercial interests, our able fellow-countryman hastened to conclude and have signed at Rivas, a city of Nicaragua, that master-piece of diplomacy known as the "Convention of Rivas," the text of which appeared at the end of July, 1858, in all the newspapers. This treaty, which does so much honor to France, had the three-fold advantages of adjusting a boundary question of twenty years' standing, of uniting intimately by a community of interests and pledges two countries hitherto in the position of rivals, and always on the verge of yielding to the audacious encroachments of the United States, and finally of obliging Europe, by the attraction of great advantages, to direct its capital to those beautiful regions. Thanks to this memorable treaty, the dissensions which for thirty years have divided the two peoples have been extinguished; every measure necessary to their common defence has been adopted; so that the grant of an inter-oceanic maritime Canal, made to he French Company, of which M. FELIX BELLY was the representative, may be viewed not only as the last, but as the most solemn act of political and commercial accord between the two countries.

"After the signature of the convention of Rivas, M. BELLY, employing his right to select the route of the future ship-canal, repeated on the spot the technical study of this question, so often examined. Upon the whole, the plan of Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON was evidently the preferable combination. It was the one adopted by M. BELLY.

"It remained to give a technical accuracy to this outline. On his return to Paris, M. FELIX BELLY confided this task to an engineer, M. THOME DE GAMOND, who recently distinguished himself by his beautiful scheme of a submarine union of England and France, a gentleman whose labors exhibit an eminently cosmopolitan spirit, a condition essential to an international enterprise, which is, to solicit the coöperation of all men of intelligence, without distinction of school or country.

"The pamphlet of M. FELIX BELLY contains a summary statement of the rough *projet* drawn up by M. DE GAMOND. We lack space to-day to enter into the details of the technical question. We, therefore, confine ourselves to its general drift.

"Agreeably to the scheme of Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON, M. THOME DE GAMOND proposes to establish communication between the two oceans by availing himself in the first place of the waters of the San Juan River, from its Atlantic mouth to its source in Lake Nicaragua. This, the most available portion of the actual route, is borrowed without notable modification from the *projet-Napoleonien*. At this point, however, there is a divergence. Instead of directing itself towards Lake Leon and traversing that sheet of water, as the Prince proposed, it crossed Lake Nicaragua abruptly from east to west, at its shortest section, in order to terminate at Japva. There begins the maritime canal, properly so called, which is to sever the main body of the isthmus by a deep cut, so as to open finally into the Atlantic [Pacific, *Trans.*] at the Bay of Salinas.

"According to M. DE GAMOND's estimates and assumptions, to which we shall return presently, four years would suffice for the execution of this entire body of work; namely, the canalization of the San Juan, and of the prism of Salinas, the marine canal proper. With regard to the capital necessary to the perfect achievement of the enterprise, M. THOME DE GAMOND gives, as the maximum, 120 000,000 of francs.

"With reference to this expenditure, very trifling it must be owned in comparison with the results attained, let us furnish an estimate of the revenues of a great maritime channel, which, accessible to the largest ships, would put an end to navigation about Cape Horn, saving thus two or three thousand leagues of seagoing, that is to say, nearly the same distance which will be saved to marine travel by the opening of the Suez Canal. The economical revolution which would inure to all nations from the inauguration of this new means of communication is at once recognized by the public sense; but it will not be superfluous to cite to the same purpose figures borrowed from positive documents.

"The first investigation of this order was made in 1846 by the illustrious author, who fills so large a place in the tradition of the Canal. The Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON valued at that time at 15,000,000 of francs the revenues of his developed enterprise, founding his calculus on the movement of navigation around Cape Horn, as ascertained for the year 1843. But how greatly has the economical and commercial situation of those regions altered since that period! In 1843, and even in 1846, the auriferous deposits of Australia and California had not been discovered; Commodore PERRY, of the American Navy, had not yet forced asunder the doors of Japan. All we knew of China was Canton. The guano of the Chinchas had not become a necessity of agriculture; Peru and Chili had as yet no commerce, because they had no stability; the Sandwich Islands were but a neglected point in the Pacific; the great steamers and the fine clippers which to-day everywhere furrow the ocean had scarcely begun to try their strength against the old-fashioned sailing vessels. A revolution was on the eve of taking place in the circulating medium, in international navigation, in the sovereignty of the United States upon the seas, in the relations of the Australian Continent, and of Polynesia with Europe, and in the application of steam to naval structures of enormous tonnage; but this revolution, at the epoch referred to, was still unforeseen. In an economical point of view, there has an age elapsed between the years 1848 and 1858. In 1846, Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON reckoned at less than 900,000 tons the commerce doubling Cape Horn, an estimate in which the Sandwich Islands and California scarcely appeared. To-day the single port of San Francisco counts in its movement a million of tons, and that of Honolulu, the capital of KAMEHAMEHA IV., 227,000 tons. Is not this equivalent to saying that all the appreciations of the project of 1900 are now infinitely exceeded, and if the operation was at that time sufficiently remunerative, there is now no limit to its legitimate promise?

"It is believed that the annual revenue of the canal may be estimated at 50,000,000 of francs. Thus an outlay of 120,000,000, and a revenue of 50,000,000, according to the movers of the scheme, are the two terms of the operation before us.

"The enormous results that would accrue to the commerce of the entire world from the establishment of an American inter-oceanic communication are not difficult to foresee. For the French ports of the Indian Ocean, as well as for those of Spain, Portugal and Holland, it is a new route opened to their commercial expansion. As to England, it is a straight line drawn from Southampton, or from Liverpool, to her Australian possessions. As to the United States, it affords a deduction of four-fifths from the distance separating New-York from San Francisco. With respect to Russia, it is the only free passage that can put her Asiatic and American establishment at the service of St. Petersburg. To the protracted marine voyage it offers a considerable abatement from its risks and charges. For Europe, lastly, it is an immediate approximation of 3,000 leagues nearer to Japan, China and Polynesia, just at the moment at which, by the triumph of European arms and diplomacy, the vast Chinese Empire is opened to universal commerce.

"Let us add, in leaving the subject, that there seems to be reason for fearing that the pretensions of the United States raise serious obstacles to the creation of the Nicaragua Canal. The encroaching and jealous Republic of North America claims, it is said, the right to execute alone and for its own profit the task to which the State of Nicaragua is ready to apply itself. We can hardly, it is true, comprehend how the United States can exercise any compulsion whatever upon neighboring Governments, to prevent the execution of a work which does not affect its own soil. If these unjust pretensions be reduced to practice,—if the United States be so ill-advised as to think of invading Nicaragua and Costa Rica, or of permitting a resumption of the Filibustering attempts which have too often drenched those regions in blood, we are convinced that they will find in their way, not only a diplomatic opposition, but the united resources of Europe, which, with the rest of the world, is interested in this enterprise. As a ground for demanding the repudiation of the Convention of Rivas, they put forward in the United States the curious "Monroe Doctrine," which denies Europeans the right to mix in the affairs of the New World. The Monroe Doctrine causes Europe no alarm. It was by a similar idea, namely, the will of PETER the Great, that Russia, four years ago, endeavored to sustain its hostile designs upon Turkey. The cannons of the allies at Sebastopol made the will of the Czar waste paper. Are there no more of them in the arsenals of Woolwich and Brest?"

Cooper Institute—Award of Medals to the Pupils in the Public Schools.

Yesterday afternoon the pupils of the Public Schools met at the Cooper Institute, in considerable numbers, to receive the medals awarded them for excellence displayed at the late Fair in Drawing and Penmanship. PETER COOPER, Esq., presided. After the reading of a portion of Scripture by W. J. HASKETT, Esq., Mr. NELSON, the President of the Board of Education, made a few remarks. The prizes were then announced as follows—Mr. COOPER presenting the medals:

Ladies' Penmanship.—KATE GREGG, aged 17, of No. 45, gold medal, $25; by D. APPLETON & Co.

Good Penmanship.—HENRY KLINGELHOFFER, aged 13, of No. 12, gold medal, $25; by RICHARD POILLON.

Ornamental Penmanship.—MARY A. BERTINE, of No. 4, gold medal, $25; by C. GODFREY GUNTHER. ANNIE S. BROWNE, aged 13, of No. 13, silver medal, $5; by CALVIN L. GODDARD.

Penmanship.—WM. W. GRIFFEN, aged 15, of No. 24, gold medal, $15, by WM. H. MORRELL. JOHN MURTHA, of No. 23, gold medal, $10, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY. AMASA WOODRUFF, of No. 11, gold medal, $10, by JAMES THOMPSON. MARY MCCAULEY, of No. 24, silver medal, $5, by ALFRED M. COFFIN. MARY SHEERN, aged 16, of No. 23, silver medal, $5, by JOHN H. LEE. JOHN BRENNAN, of No. 24, gold medal, $10, by PELETIAH PERIT. ALBERT S. PATRICK, colored school, No. 1, gold medal, $10, by LEVI RIGHTMYER. FRANCIS N. BARRETT, aged 14, of No. 41, silver medal, $5, by JOHN N. GENIN. ELLA POLLARD, of No. 11, silver medal, $5, by JOHN N. GENIN. SARAH C. SPRIGGS, Colored Grammar school No. 1, silver medal, $5, by JOHN N GENIN. GEORGINA BLANCK, of No. 12, silver medal, $5, by JOHN N. GENIN

Writing and Book-keeping.—SAMUEL O. ARCHER, of No. 11, gold medal, $25, by CUMMINGS H. TUCKER. JAMES FLANAGAN, of No. 24, gold medal, $10, by DANIEL SWEENY.

Colored Drawing.—ANETTA JONES, colored primary school No. 1, silver medal, $5, by JOHN H. SHERWOOD.

Drawing.—MICHAEL J. PHALEN, of No. 5, a painting of "Infant Faith," value $30, by CHARLES W. JARVIS. THOMAS MCGETTIGAN, of No. 23, gold medal, $25, by the Hon. DANIEL F. TIEMANN. MARY A. BERTINE, No. 4, gold medal, $10, by WM. H. STOUT.

Crayon Drawing.—ELIZABETH DELAMATER, No. 5, gold medal, $10, by CLARKSON CROLIUS. MARIA E. SUTLIFF, two drawings, gold medal, $10, by LEONARD GOSLING.

NEEDLE WORK—Primary Department No. 2, gold medal, $10, by James V. Freeman

PLAIN SEWING—Susan Ketcham, colored school, No. 1, gold medal, $10, for a small shirt, by Wilson G. Hunt. Bridget Elliott, age 12, of No. 23, gold medal, $10, by David Cavan.

SINGING—Eliza A. Maher, silver medal, $5, by John H. Sherwood.

Declamation.—KATE BYRNES, aged 13, of No. 29, gold medal, $15, by the Hon. DANIEL F. TIEMANN. DANIEL B. CARMODY, Fifth Ward, gold medal, $10, by the Hon. DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

Water Colors.—CATHARINE WEEK, aged 14, of No. 28, gold medal, $15, by Col. DANIEL W. TELLER.

After the award of the Prizes, PETER COOPER, Esq., made the following remarks:

It is now nearly thirty years since my first connection with the schools of this City. It was then I first became impressed with the great *importance* of a system of public and general education. From that time to the present I have lent my humble efforts to aid and strengthen a system that I believed to be absolutely indispensable to preserve our Union of States with all the high and holy privileges secured to us by the toil, the suffering and death of thousands of our patriot fathers. These privileges, my young friends, are ours in trust for ourselves and for suffering humanity throughout the world. Shall we yield them up to the combined powers of ignorance and political corruption, and thus become a proverb of reproach among the nations of the earth? Or shall we, my young friends, maintain our union of States, our rights and independence as a nation, and our rights as individuals, to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, even at the cost of perpetual vigilance. Yes, *perpetual vigilance is the price*, if we are determined to secure for ourselves the great and glorious privileges of freemen. I can assure you, my young friends, that this can only be done by the general spread of knowledge far and wide among the masses of the people. *And this* requires a system of public and general education. A system that will open the avenues of scientific knowledge to the poor as well as *to the rich*. There are, my young friends, a few great principles wisely given to be our guide, and like the polar star that guides the mariner over the trackless ocean, these principles, like their author, will remain the same, without variableness or shadow of turning. These principles are the laws and methods of Deity. It is the business of the Public Schools to make you acquainted with them, and the great advantage to be obtained, by a proper development and application of these laws and principles, designed, as they are, in infinite wisdom for our good. The public schools, my young friends, of which you form so prominent a part, are an institution of greater magnitude and importance than any other single institution of our country of which we can boast. It should never be forgotten, my young friends, that this city is the heart of a great nation, sending forth a life-giving or death-dealing energy throughout the whole body politic, where every pulsation is felt for good or for evil to its remotest extremity. When I reflect on the history of the world, and think of what is possible for us in the future;—when I recollect those frightful monuments of former grandeur and ruined greatness—monuments that are now standing beacons in the pathway of nations, warning us of dangers, and telling us with silent eloquence to be aware lest a worse thing come upon us;—when I reflect on the exalted privileges that now elevate us among the nations of the earth—privileges that thousands among those nations are now sighing and suffering in vain to obtain;—when I look over the sad picture of suffering humanity in the past and ask myself whether it be possible that the rights and privileges we now enjoy can ever be lost—I mean the right to form and carry on the government of our choice, and to worship God according to the dictates of conscience, with no rack or gibbet to make us afraid:—when I look over this picture, I ask myself if it be possible that privileges like these can ever be lost in a vortex of political corruption. For one, my young friends, I sometimes tremble for the answer, when I see the combined influences of pride, selfishness, bigotry and superstition all uniting to undermine the virtue and misdirect the energies of *the rising generation*. Our public schools, my young friends, are to my mind the great sheet anchor of our hope for the future. Let us send them down to posterity improved and strengthened by every influence in our power to exert. Let us determine to send down our system of public and general education, a bright and shining light to guide the suffering nations of the earth to a higher and happier condition.

It now remains for me, by the kindness of your Committee, to perform the pleasing duty of handing the reward of merit to those whom the Committee believe entitled to receive them.

Two young gentlemen of the Fifteenth Ward Evening School send us the following indignant protest against the awards of the Judges:

NEW-YORK, December 2nd, 1858.

MR. EDITOR—*Dear Sir:* We beg the courtesy of your columns for some reflection, in reference to the recent distribution of prises, at the public school exhibition. We were highly pleased at the notice in the public prints of a picture drawn by our classmate CONRAD KROGGAARD and were equally surprised that its merit failed to impress the committee on prizes. We appeal to all disinterested parties whether the drawing in question was not by far the best on exhibition. Reports were circulated that our classmate was a professional artist, now we wish to say that all he knows of the art was learned in our school, where he has been a pupil and regular attendant for four successive winters. The work was fairly done and fairly exhibited and the injustice and partiality of the committee, was just as plain and palpable. We appeal to the impartial thousands who saw the picture, when we say this and to all who think this a piece of presumption, we will say that it is in our possession at the 15th Ward Evening School No. 35 In thirteenth Street

When justice is outraged by private tribunals, there remains an appeal to the public

In behalf of Class A. 15th Ward Evening School

JAMES BRUCE JR.
THOMAS E. ARDEN,

The Comptrollership.

To the Citizens of the Eighteenth Ward:

You are again called upon to elect a Comptroller of the City Finances, who is to hold office for the next four years. The alarming increase of taxation, and the extent and facility with which frauds are perpetrated, call upon all good citizens to exert their best efforts to place in the Department of Finance a man of unflagging energy, and whose character for integrity and honesty is beyond suspicion.

We, the undersigned, citizens of the Eighteenth Ward, irrespective of party, commend to your suffrage ROBERT T. HAWS for the office of Comptroller of this City. In this commendation we are actuated only by a desire to select "the right man for the right place." Mr. HAWS for more than twenty years past has been largely engaged in mercantile business, and is known and esteemed for his energy, honesty and trustworthiness. (Signed)

JAMES HARPER,	MOSES TAYLOR,
WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT,	HENRY YOUNG,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,	PETER COOPER,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	LUTHER BRADISH,
ERASTUS BROOKS,	ISAAC SHERMAN,
S. B. CUSHING,	GEORGE OPDYKE,
NORMAN WHITE,	M. O. ROBERTS,
JOHN PAINE,	WM. BLOODGOOD,
JONATHAN NATHAN,	DAVID DUDLEY FIELD,
HENRY A. HURLBURT,	HENRY T. INGALLS,
TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL,	W. V. BRADY,
EDWARD P. COWLES,	WM. K. STRONG,
JAMES W. GERARD,	AMOS R. ENO,
HOMER FRANKLIN,	VALENTINE G. HALL,
E. DELAFIELD SMITH,	B. F. MANIERRE,
ELLIOT T. SHEPARD,	GUY R. PELTON,
JOB L. BLACK,	HO. WORCESTER,

M. BRAKELEY.

The Hon. Geo. Taylor and Mr. McCloskey.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In your issue of this morning you publish a speech of GEO. TAYLOR, in which he says that he could have secured my aid in his recent Congressional campaign by appointing the friends of mine in the Custom-house, or procuring their appointment. As this statement is entirely false and slanderous, I presume your sense of justice will induce you to publish the following note, which places the lie direct on my foul-mouthed assailant. The author of the note is the man referred to by Mr. TAYLOR as my authorized agent in the matter. Respectfully yours,

HENRY MCCLOSKY.

To the Editor of the Brooklyn Eagle:

My attention has been called to a statement made by the Hon. GEO. TAYLOR at a dinner given to him on Monday evening last, published in the Brooklyn Daily *Times*, in the course of which he introduced a letter signed "Adams," in which it is stated that if Mr. TAYLOR would procure the appointment of two of your friends, that you would give him the support of the *Eagle* in his Congressional campaign.

It was also stated by Mr. TAYLOR that "this man Adams" was your "authorized agent in May last," &c., &c.

As I presume I am the ADAMS referred to, I feel called upon, in justice to you and to myself, to state that I never was your "authorized agent" in any transaction whatever, and never made any proposition to Mr. TAYLOR at your request, or by your authority. I called on you in May last, at the request of Mr. TAYLOR, and as *his* "particular friend"—not yours, as stated in the report of his speech—to enlist you, if possible, in his interest.

I regret that Mr. TAYLOR has seen fit to give publicity to our private correspondence without consulting me on the subject, or without first having obtained my consent to do so; but it will be seen by reference to the letter published that I only gave my own convictions as to the policy of Mr. TAYLOR's procuring the appointments referred to, but intended to convey no pledges or promises from you.

Respectfully, A. W. ADAMS.
No. 4 Albion-place, New-York, Dec. 1, 1858.

More about the Police Funds.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 2, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES of this morning, in an article headed "Interesting to Policemen," it is stated that the "Importers' and Traders' Bank refuse peremptorily to make an advances under the existing state of affairs." This statement does us some injustice. We received from the Police Department the following letter on the day of its date:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT, No. 413 Broome street, corner of Elm, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1858.

SIR: The bill to authorize the Supervisors of this County to levy a tax for the payment of the Government expenses will hardly pass the Legislature before the 1st of April. The expenses of Police from the 1st of December till the 1st of April will amount to $280,000.

Last year the officers of the Depository of the Police Fund—the Shoe and Leather Bank—advanced to this Department the sum necessary to defray the expenses of the Police from the 1st December to the 1st April, without interest, and I beg leave to inquire if your Bank will make the like advances for the payment of the Police until the annual tax-bill shall have passed the Legislature. Very respectfully,

JAMES BOWEN, Treasurer of Police.

LUCIUS HOPKINS, Esq., President of the Importers' and Traders' Bank.

To which the following reply was returned:

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1858.

SIR: Yours of the 12th inst. is received. Our Board respectfully decline making you advances without interest to the amount named,

Very truly yours,
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

To JAMES BOWEN, Esq., Treasurer of Police Department, New-York.

It will be observed by the foregoing that this Bank only declined to make advances to the Police Department to the amount of $280,000, *without interest* from Dec. 1 to April 1, as applied for. The officers of this Bank do not conceive their duty to the public superior to their duty to their stockholders. They think a Bank is not a benevolent institution, if others think differently; of course they will act accordingly.

Very respectfully yours,
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE WATER CELEBRATION.—The special Committee, having the matter in charge of recommending to the Common Council some plan to appropriately celebrate the introduction of water into the city, have had several meetings, but, thus far, they have not decided upon what they shall recommend. It is understood, however, that one of the features will be a fountain in the City Hall Park. The great difficulty with the Committee is, how to raise the money. This question will be submitted to the Common Council Monday evening next.

[Advertisement.]

MESSRS. CROOK & DUFF'S DINING SALOON.—The Dining Saloon of Messrs. CROOK & DUFF, in the TIMES Buildings, has taken the front rank. It has two entrances, on Park-row and Nassau-street, an unusual advantage, rendering it very convenient of access. The main room is a lofty and spacious apartment, paved with marble and handsomely frescoed in walls and ceiling. The furniture is uniform and elegant, and the accommodations altogether comfortable and inviting. The proprietors bring the results of a long experience to bear upon the conduct of their establishment. They have spared no expense in the fitting up and adornment of their premises, and provide a choice bill of fare for the benefit of their customers. The basement is fitted up with a bar, lunch-room and smoking apartment, furnished with comfortable sofas, and, like the upper saloon, runs through from street to street. The appointments for the toilet occupy a separate apartment, and one arranged upon a liberal scale, with marble basins, costly French mirrors, and all modern conveniences. The culinary department, occupying the whole depth of the building, is arranged upon a plan of extraordinary completeness. Its ranges, bake-houses, washing apparatus, and all the paraphernalia of the *cuisine*, have been constructed upon the most approved principles. The refreshing cleanliness of this part of the establishment, the order which pervades its departments, and the careful oversight which is exercised in its management, are whetters of appetite. It is not every lower region of a dining-saloon that will bear a close inspection. This one courts it. The man who is permitted to examine it, comes away with a vigorous appetite, enjoys his beefsteak with a keen relish, and sips his soup with confidence. CROOK & DUFF are good purveyors, as well as capable managers, and please the palate by a sumptuous array of the "good things of life." They are reaping a deserved reward in the patronage of an excellent class of customers.

[Advertisement.]

A NECESSITY AND A BLESSING.

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER for the water-closet has acquired, in the brief period it has been publicly announced, more sterling and profitable notoriety than anything heretofore offered for the cure and prevention of piles. It is not only a necessity as a *pure* and medicated paper, but it is a luxury which no man will allow himself or his family to be without. It is sold by all respectable druggists, and at the headquarters of the discoverer, No. 41 Ann-street. Sent anywhere, by express, upon receipt of price, 1,000 sheets, $1; 500 sheets, 50 cents, in neat pasteboard boxes. J. C. GAYETTY is water-woven in each sheet.

[Advertisement.]

PERSONAL.—If the Individual who took a hat, coat and umbrella (by mistake, of course) from the hall of No. 766 Fifth-avenue, at the close of Mme. Benton's sociable, on Friday evening last, will but return the hat, he may retain the other articles for his trouble. The hat is not valued so much for its cost, but from the fact that the owner has worn it for the last year, and it still retains its original beauty, beside being a splendid fit. It was purchased from KNOX, No. 212 Broadway.

MONTRESSOR MONTAGUE, Madison-square.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE.

This is to inform the public that we have disposed of our entire interest in the Lottery Grants held by us, as chartered by the States of Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, and Missouri, to the firm of WOOD, EDDY & Co., to take place Dec. 1, 1858. And we most cordially recommend our successors to our former friends and patrons, feeling assured that the business will be continued with the same integrity and promptitude which has characterized it as conducted by ourselves and predecessors for the last thirty-five years. GREGORY & MAURY.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 15, 1858.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York

[Advertisement.]

QUEBU'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY—Approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine—Possesses all the virtues of pure Cod-Liver Oil, and is taken without unpleasant taste. Physicians unacquainted with it, are requested to call at his office and investigate its merits. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue. PERFOLDLAY & Co., Wholesale Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-street.

[Advertisement.]

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR—AND THE OLIVE TAR INHALER. FOR DISEASED THROAT OR LUNGS, ARE SOLD AT NO. 315 BROADWAY, NEXT TO THE HOSPITAL.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—For the removal of all obstructions peculiar to females. These Pills have justly obtained a world-wide celebrity, for they always act so gently, yet so surely, that all are benefitted by them. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Dec. 2.

$6,000	Tenn. 6s, '90.....	94¾	250	Hudson River R...	33¾
1,000	Missouri St. 6s...	90¾	200	do.....b60	33½
30,000	do.....	90	20	Stonington RR.....	86
2,000	Louisiana St. 6s.	94½	1200	Reading RR.....	51¾
4,000	Cal. St. 7s, n. bs.	91¾	500	do.....s40	51
2,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	90¾	800	do.....s10	51¾
1,500	Erie R. Bds. '75..	44	200	do.....b60	51¾
7,500	do.....	45	100	Ill. Cen RR.....	74½
3,000	E. R. R. C. Bs '71	42	50	do.....s30	74
1,000	Ill. Cen. RR. Bs.	91	585	do.....	74
5,500	do.....	91¾	60	M. So. & N. Ia. R.R.	21¾
5,000	Ill. Freeland Bds	90½	100	do.....s10	21¾
2,000	do.....	91	650	do.....	21¾
10,000	LaC. & M. L. G. Bds	26¾	100	do.....b60	21¾
2,500	N. J. C. 2d mtg. b's	90	200	M. S. & N. Ia. g.s	51¾
2,000	M. S. 2d M. b's..	63	100	do.....s10	51¾
2,000	C. B. & Q. R. R. 8 p. cent. Bonds.....	90	50	do.....b7	51¾
20	Bank of New-York.	109½	8	Panama R. R.....	120¾
50	Pa. Mail S. Co.....	91¾	50	Clev. Col. & Cin. R..	94
18	do.....	93½	100	Gal. & Chic. R.....	73
20	Merchants Bank...	111	100	do.....s30	73
25	Am. Ex. Bank....	106	1550	do.....	73¼
250	N. Y. Cen. R. R. opg.	83¾	100	do.....b60	73½
100	do.....2d	83½	50	do.....	73¾
150	do.....b60	83¾	50	ko.....s10	73½
500	do.....s30	83¾	50	do.....	73¾
100	do.....s3	83½	100	do.....s10	73¼
100	Erie Railroad....s60	18	50	Clev. & Tol. R. R..	31¾
200	do.....	18¼	100	do.....s60	31¾
200	do.....s60	18½	100	do.....b60	31½
100	do.....b30	18¼	650	do.....	31¾
500	do.....b60	18½	100	Chi. & R. Isl. R. R.	62½
1225	do.....	18¼	450	do.....	62¾
150	do.....s30	18¾	100	do.....s10	62¾
450	do.....	18¾	100	LaCrosse & Mil. R.R.	3¾
			24	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	99¾

SECOND BOARD.

500	Virginia 6s.....	96¾	600	Reading R. R.....b3	51¾
1,000	Missouri State 6s	90½	200	do.....	51½
5,000	Ill. Can. Reg. bds.	101½	200	do.....s10	51¾
1,000	Gal. & Chic. 1st m.	98	150	Gal. and Chic. R.R.	73¾
2,000	L. E. & W. 2d m.	54	40	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	21¾
19	Bank of Commerce.	104¾	200	do.....b60	21¾
15	Pacific Mail S. Co.	93¼	50	M. S. & N. I. (G. S.)	51¾
50	do.....s10	93	100	do.....s15	51¾
65	do.....	93	450	do.....	51¾
50	Canton Co.....b60	20¾	5	Panama Railroad.....	121
50	do.....b60	20¾	50	do.....b60	121
50	N. Y. Cen. R....opg	84	100	Cleve & Tol. R..b10	32
250	do.....s3	83¾	400	do.....	32
50	do.....b60	84	80	Chic. & R. I. R....	62¾
350	do.....opg	83¾	100	do.....b60	63¾
100	do.....s3	83¾	150	do.....	62¾
150	Erie Railroad.....	18¾	100	do.....s10	62¾
200	do.....	18¾	20	Second Av. R...b3	100
50	do.....s3	18¾			

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000	Memphis City 6s.	75	15	Continental Bank	101
2,000	LaC. & Mil. R.R. 7s	26¾	15	Humboldt F. In. Co.	104¼
1,000	Missouri 6s.....	90¾	17	Pacific M. S. Co....	93
15,000	N. Al. & S. R. R. 10s	20	20	Am. Guano Co.....	$9
60,000	LaC. & M. R. R. 8s	40	20	Am. Guano Co.....	$8¾
20,000	LaC. & M. R. R. 7s	4	2	Academy of Music	$750
4 000	O. & Miss. R. R. 7s	16	40	Nassau Bank.....	102¾
670	Sun M. I. Sp. '53.	70	3	Bank of Commerce.	104
860	Sun M. I. Sp. '56.	51	20	Shoe & Leather Bk.	113¾
650	G. W. M. I. Sp. '57..	67	50	Irving F. Ins. Co...	115¾
20	Marine Bank.....	87¾	25	Greenwich F. I. Co.	135
15	Bk of the St. of N. Y.	103	40	Eighth-av. R.R.....	136¾
10	Am. Ex. Bank.....	106¾	3	Sixth-av. R. R.....	121¾

THURSDAY, Dec. 2—P. M.

The Stock Market has again shown considerable strength to-day, and without much apparent effort or preconcert on the part of the *Bull* account. The most decided movement in this direction was in the purchase, by a single party, of 2,000 or 3,000 shares of Erie—the additional advance in which is ¼@⅜ ℔ cent. There were also some free purchases of New-York Central, but with a wide distribution of buyers. The stock advanced at one time to 84¼ ℔ cent., but subsequently closed, as most of the other Share lists did, ¼@⅜ ℔ cent. off the extreme rates of the day. A better class of buyers appeared for some of the Western Road stocks, and a general improvement in prices is noted; Galena, 73¼@73⅝; Rock Island, 62½@⅝; Toledo, 32; Michigan Southern, 21¾; the Guaranteed Shares, 51⅜, and Michigan Central, 52¼. The exception on this part of the list is Illinois Central, which further receded, and sold at 74 ℔ cent. The cause of this decline is not apparent either in the home supply of the stock or the English advices by the *Europa*. The report of Messrs. WHEELER and colleague, (the recent English deputation to Illinois,) was printed, though not distributed, when the steamer left. A few copies were sent out, however, by this mail, and the conclusions of Mr. WHEELER in reference to the future of the Land and Traffic Departments seem to be less unfavorable, even in respect to next year, than the depression in the shares would indicate